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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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STREET SALES

EVERYWHERE PEACE DESIRED, REICHSTAG TOLD BY SOCIALIST

'And Everywhere People's Will Is Thwarted', Herr Dittmann Adds

DENOUNCE CENSOR

'Impossible to Hide Things Are Bad with Us,' Says Another

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 19.—There was a lively debate in the German Reichstag, yesterday, on the censorship.

Herr Dittmann, a Socialist Deputy, said that the rights of the people had been trampled on, despite the renunciation by Labor of its weapon of strikes during the war and despite the party truce. Socialist editors, he said, were subjected to a heavy censorship, which was purely political and non-military.

He complained especially of the prohibition of criticism of semi-official articles and also of criticisms of the annexation mania. Herr Dittmann concluded: "Everywhere peace is desired and everywhere the people's will is thwarted."

Herr Fisschback, a Progressive, denounced the attempts of the Censor to compel papers to publish inspired articles and the prohibition of criticisms of bank statements issued by the German Government.

Herr Stresemann, a National Liberal, said that most foolish of all was the suppression by the German censor of the proceedings in the Reichstag. "The world war can only be won with public opinion." He complained that the country had been misled.

"Only articles printed in the foreign press which are favorable to Germany are allowed to be published in the German papers, with the result that we are startled at waking from our dream to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility, even in neutral countries. It is impossible to hide from those abroad that, in many matters, things are bad with us; that we have great difficulties; that Britain's blockade is effective in many respects.

"The Government should take steps to tell the people that everything is not going well, but that much is going ill and, therefore, it is their duty to accept every burden. The people of Britain are allowed to read accounts of battles and attacks. That is due to their feeling of strength and greatness."

After a reply by a representative of the Government, defending the Censorship, the debate was immediately closured

Says German-Americans Will Quit U.S. After War

FRANZ BOPP

San Francisco, December 16.—Franz Bopp, Consul General of Germany in San Francisco, has issued a remarkable statement in which he says that after the war there will be a general exodus of German-Americans from this country. "Many German-Americans are not even waiting for the end of the war, but are right now renouncing their citizenship and returning to Germany" said Bopp.

His statement was issued after rumors were current that he and his official staff might be indicted or his recall demanded, as the outcome of investigations into the Pacific Coast bomb plots against Allied munition ships.

Baron von Brincken, an attache of the Consul General's office, is already under indictment.

Germans Have Spent £72,500,000 in Bribes In Fifteen Countries

Pittsburgh Despatch Says; Harems for Persians, Palaces For Chinese, Motors for Greeks

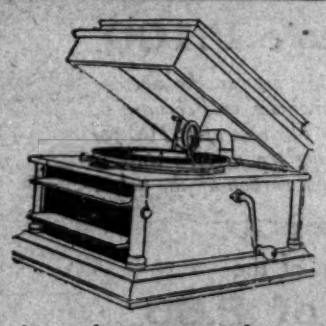
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 20.—Mr. Balderston, the special correspondent in Europe of the Pittsburg Despatch, estimates that Germany has spent £72,500,000 in propaganda and bribery in fifteen neutral countries. He gives details, including the provision of harems for Persian potentates, palaces for Chinese mandarins and motor-cars for Greek lawyers.

ALLIES BOMB METZ

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 19.—A German communique states that allied airmen have bombed Metz.



Are you tired of any of your Records?

Why not Exchange them?

Somebody wants them, and somebody is willing to give you in exchange just the very records for which you are longing, but which you feel you cannot afford to buy NEW from a shop.

How Can You Do This?

Insert a small advertisement in the

"Gramophone Records Exchange"

Column of The China Press, which will cost you only 2 cents a word.

Try an Ad Today.

Japanese Postponed Mission From Fear Revolutionaries Would Awaken to Activity

Government Troops Withdraw From Szechuen Before Superior Force; British Consider Recognition

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 21.—The Japanese Government, on the 17th, communicated to the Chinese Minister at Tokio its reasons for asking a postponement of the congratulatory mission. It expressed fear that Chinese revolutionaries would create trouble and also that plots might be hatched, owing to the hostility of the Japanese public to Yuan Shih-k'ai's acceptance of the throne.

The communication recalled the attempt on the life of Li Hung-chang when he visited Japan after the Sino-Japanese war and also mentioned the attempt against Count Okuma.

Reports from Chengtu state that the Government troops have withdrawn slightly from the Szechuen frontier, before a numerically superior force of rebels. It appears, however, that only slight skirmishing has occurred up to the present.

M. Passeri, Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, has left for Shanghai, with the intention of studying the local financial conditions in connection with his scheme for the unification of the currency.

British Consider Recognition

Reuter's Service

London, January 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question asked by Sir J. D. Rees, stated that the new Emperor of China had not yet been proclaimed. No instructions regarding recognition had been sent to Sir John Jordan. The matter, however, was being considered.

Money Remittances Stopped

The post master of Shanghai has given orders to suspend the postal remittance of money between Shanghai or other provinces and Yunnan and Kweichow.

Kweichow Joins Yunnan

From mails received in Shanghai there is strong indication that Kweichow has gone over to the republican cause. Yesterday, several prominent firms both foreign and Chinese received circulars issued by the Yunnan Government giving the reasons why they rise against Yuan Shih-k'ai. The mails were posted at Kweiyang on December 31. A perusal of the circular shows how the elections were prepared and engineered by the Chouanhui in the name of the Peking Government. The document contains a series of telegraphic instructions giving tips to the civil authorities as to how to carry out the elections. One of the telegrams instructed the authorities to destroy all the records.

King for Every Province

Rumor is afloat that Gen. Feng Kuo-chang and Gen. Chu Jui of Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively favor the adoption of the German form of Government in China and have urged Peking to consider their views. The whole country under this system would be divided into states each with a king at the head. Each province would have a King. Chihli would be the ruling state where the seat of the Central Government would be situated. This suggestion is said to have caused considerable discussion between the generals of the various provinces.

Chinese Press Reports

The Asiatic Daily News: Liu Hsien-chien, the newly appointed Governor of Kweichow, has declined to take the new position on the ground of his mother's illness. He has asked the government to permit him to resign from his duty of Taoyin of Kweichow. Liu Hsien-shih, a brother of the Governor mentioned, is now Acting Governor of Kweichow.

The Sin Wan Pao: The Yunnan new government has cancelled the old Chiangchun seal and now uses a new seal under the name of the Tutuh of the Republic of China.

Yang Tcheng of Shanghai will soon be appointed Commissioner of Defence of Shanghai.

The China Times: The Yunnan affairs have so affected market conditions of Peking, that the Ministry of Finance has instructed the Tientsin Government Mint to turn out more dollars in order to facilitate matters.

The Tsonhua Sinpao says that neither the post offices nor the Customs use the new name of the era "Hung-hsien" and the Department of Communications and the Shuiwuchu have respectively instructed the Inspector General of Post Offices and the Inspector General of Maritime Customs in the matter but so far no change has been made.

The Eastern Times carries a despatch which says that five provinces, including Chihli and Honan, have agreed to contribute to the expenses of the expedition to Yunnan. The other provinces have not given any reply as yet.

According to the China Times, the provinces which consent to contribute funds to Peking are Chihli, Honan, Kirin, Chekiang and Kiangsu.

Lord Derby Starts New Recruit Effort

Is After Married Men as Well As Bachelors; Only a Fraction Secured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Lord Derby and his committees have decided on a great new recruiting campaign for married men as well as bachelors. The reopening of the groups, up to the present, has only secured a fraction of the men eligible for service, but the results are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a vigorous effort to secure all eligibles voluntarily. It is hoped that Mayors and Provosts will assist to make the campaign a complete success.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the Government could not accept the proposal to exempt the conscientious objector entirely from military service, but an amendment to empower the tribunals to allow men to undertake work of national importance instead of the above amendment was agreed to.

The Weather

Possibilities of a gale, with cold weather afterwards. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.8 and the minimum 48.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 64.7 and 34.9.

Gen. Aylmer Within Seven Miles of Kut

Advances to Essin Positions; Gen. Townshend Reports Fighting Has Ceased

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that the weather was atrocious in Mesopotamia and had stopped all progress.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that he had not yet received the despatch reporting the battle of Ctesiphon. He had no information regarding the co-operation of the British forces in Mesopotamia with the Russian forces in Persia.

Today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that General Aylmer was within seven miles of Kut. Mr. Chamberlain continued: "The weather has moderated. General Aylmer has advanced and yesterday evening was close to the positions at Essin.

"General Townshend reports: 'No fighting and no firing.' General Sir John Nixon left yesterday and the command of the forces in Mesopotamia has been assumed by General Sir Percy Lake, formerly Chief of the Indian General Staff."

TROOPS IN CHAPEI ACTIVE

Throughout the whole day yesterday troops with fixed bayonets were very active, marching about in Chapel. It is believed another rumor had gained currency that an uprising was to take place.

Photograph of Arrested German Attache Made at His Wedding

BARONESS VON BRINCKEN, BARON VON SCHACK AND BARON VON BRINCKEN

This picture of Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, attache of the German Consul General's office in San Francisco, now under arrest in connection with bomb plots against Allied munition ships, was made at his wedding last October. It shows, left to right: Baroness von Brincken, formerly Miss Milo Abercrombie; Baron Eckhardt von Schack, vice consul at San Francisco, who acted as best man, and Baron von Brincken.

EX-MAYOR D. S. ROSE OF MILWAUKEE VISITS HERE

Is Father of Mr. E. B. Rose Of U.S. Court for China; En Route To Peking

Mr. David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee and a power in the Democratic party, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Empress of Japan. He will stay in Shanghai until Monday visiting his son Mr. E. B. Rose, clerk of the United States Court for China. From Shanghai he will go to Peking. Mr. Rose is accompanied by his wife.

He reports a pleasant trip across. A fellow passenger was Shah Kai-fu, retiring minister from China to the United States. Mr. Shah did not come to Shanghai but left the steamer in Japan and proceeded toward Peking by the northern route. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are stopping at the Astor House.

Mr. Rose was mayor of Milwaukee from 1898 until 1906. and in 1909 and 1910. He says that the political forces were rapidly warming up for the presidential campaign when he sailed for China.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. Matsuyama M. Jan. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 26, and here on January 27. To leave Saigon today, January 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).

The English mail of December 11 was due at Hongkong on January 20, and here on January 24, per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia.

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

BARON FUJIMURA LEADS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Beats Chairman Pearce by 8 Votes; German Candidate Beaten, Polls 131

Baron Fujimura, the Japanese candidate, led the list of the nine Municipal Councilmen chosen at the election which closed yesterday afternoon. A curious incident of the voting was that Mr. E. C. Pearce and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie both received 1,008 votes, while Mr. E. C. Richards received just one less.

The councilmen for 1916, with the vote received by each, follow:

Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura	1,016
Mr. E. C. Pearce	1,008
Mr. C. G. S. Mackie	1,008
Mr. E. C. Richards	1,007
Mr. J. Johnstone	1,004
Count L. Jezierski	1,003
Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper	1,002
Mr. E. I. Ezra	993
Mr. W. L. Merriman	971

The only other candidate was Mr. C. Stepharius who received 131 votes. The total number of votes cast was 1,135. There were 11 irregular ballots. The polls closed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the count was finished soon after 6 o'clock. The vote was lighter than last year when 1,286 ballots were cast. In 1915 there were 25 irregular ballots.

Baron Fujimura and Mr. Richards are new Councillors.

NEW BATTLE DEVELOPS ON CZERNOWITZ FRONT

Forced on Austrians by Repeated Attacks by Strong Russian Armies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—An Austrian communique states that a new battle has developed on the frontier east of Czernowitz, consequent on repeated attacks by numerous columns of Russian troops.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The British steamer Marere (6,443 tons; Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd., London) has been sunk. The crew have been picked up.

NICHOLAS REJECTS AUSTRIA'S TERMS; RESUMES FIGHTING

Sends Family to Italy; He Remains to Organise Resistance

THE LAST STAND

Allies Surprised by Sudden Withdrawal of Opponents to North

INCOMPREHENSIBLE

Montenegrins Look for Support if Compelled To Evacuate Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brindisi, January 20.—The Queen of Montenegro and her daughters have arrived and have left for Rome. King Nicholas has remained at Scutari, to organise the resistance to the Austrian advance.

The Premier of Montenegro has arrived. He announces that King Nicholas and his Government have refused all the Austrian terms of peace and fighting has been resumed on all fronts. The King and his sons are still in Montenegro, in the midst of their troops, organising a last stand.

Rome, January 20.—The report of the rupture of the negotiations between Austria and Montenegro was spread yesterday afternoon. It appears to be confirmed by the announcement that King Nicholas and his family are coming to Italy.

The Montenegrin Consul-General also confirms the report of the rupture of the peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro. Fighting has been resumed.

London, January 20.—A telegram received in Paris states that the King of Montenegro and his family and the diplomatic body have embarked at San Giovanni di Medua, for Italy.

The Salonica correspondent of the Daily Mail wires that there has been a sudden and incomprehensible change in the attitude of the enemy. The Bulgarians and Austro-Germans are hurriedly withdrawing a part of their troops northward from the frontier.

Paris, January 20.—King Nicholas expresses the hope that the allies will help the Montenegrins to evacuate their country if such a step becomes necessary.

TURKS IN CAUCASUS RETREATING IN PANIC

Their Center, Dislodged From 70-Mile Front, Makes For Erzerum

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 19.—The official communique issued today stated: A Russian onslaught has dislodged the Turkish center in the Caucasus from its strongly fortified positions north of Melayghent, on a seventy-mile front. The Turks are retreating in panic and disorder towards the fortified plain of Erzerum.

Several Turkish units have been almost annihilated.

The communique emphasises that the Russian thrust at the Turkish center in the Caucasus was violent and unexpected. The flight of the Turks was so hurried that they were unable to remove their dead and hundreds of corpses strewed the path of the advancing Russians, who frequently had to cross heights towering above the clouds and dig trenches deep in the snow, amid a blizzard.

The Russians have occupied the town of Kepriftuel, on the River Arax, thirty-three miles east of Erzeroum and have captured much booty. After some fighting southwest of Lake Urumiah, in Persia, the Russians drove the Kurds southwards.

16 BRITISH AEROPLANES DAMAGE SUPPLY DEPOT

Bring Five German Machines Down in 19 Encounters; Lose Only Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique reports: 16 of our aeroplanes, on the 17th, attacked an enemy supply depot at Lesars, north-east of Albert, considerably damaging it. There were 19 air encounters during the day, in five of which the enemy machines were driven down. Two of our aeroplanes were lost.

On the 18th, the enemy exploded two mines south of Fricourt, doing little damage. Today, we successfully bombarded the hostile trenches at several points.

A party of our troops, at dusk, raided the enemy's trenches north of the River Lys and brought back several prisoners. The enemy exploded a mine near Hohenzollern Redoubt and another in front of our trenches south-east of Cuinchy, but did no damage.

The hostile artillery was active north-west of Uromelles and east of Ypres. Our fire brought down an enemy aeroplane near Frelinghien.

Paris, January 20.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: An enemy block-house near Lihons was destroyed by shell-fire. Our trench guns between Soissons and Rheims greatly damaged the enemy works west of Craonne.

Two German aeroplanes dropped four bombs on Nancy, on Tuesday night. A French air-squadron immediately ascended and bombed the stations at Metz and Arnaville, dropping 22 bombs and damaging the buildings.

The communique this afternoon stated that there were minor operations, favorable to the French. A German aeroplane was captured.

Capt. Paddy Miller In London Trying to Get Post on Mine Sweeper

Meets Several Members of Merchant Service Club Who Are Seeking Commissions

Captain Paddy Miller, who barely escaped death in the Mediterranean recently when the Sir Richard Awdry of which he was chief officer was sunk by a submarine, writes that he has arrived in London. The wounds received when the Sir Richard was shelled have completely healed and Capt. Miller is earnestly trying to persuade the Admiralty to give him some position that will allow him to get back at the "subs." The drum of one of his ears was affected.

"I shall apply for a mine sweeper," he says, "or any position they can put me in."

He writes that he got home on November 24.

"I met here Mr. Chambers of the Wharves, and Captain McFarlane of the Kaiping, also M. S. Club members Chalmers and Budgen. They all expect to get commissions in a few days. Charley Carmichael and Mainwaring are here too."

The story of Capt. Miller's escape reached The Sketch, and he was introduced to the editor and had his picture taken. He also gave them a full account of the loss of his ship—but it will never see the light of day. The censor would not allow it to be published.

He describes how his younger brother, who is a captain in the Royal Dublins, got his knee hurt while out with his battalion and was cured miraculously by Dr. H. Barker, the famous London bone specialist who has done so much for the injured since the war began. The young captain had been under medical treatment and electric massages, but these had been of no avail. Capt. Miller who had read of Dr. Barker's exploits took his brother to the specialist. Dr. Axham administered the anaesthetic. The writer says:

"I saw the manipulation done. It was marvellous. From the time the gas was given until Dr. Barker had finished was under 4 minutes. When placing the cartilage back in its position it sounded like the combination of a safe being unlocked. My brother threw his bandages into a waste paper basket. He is completely cured and ready for duty."

DEBATE COMMANDEERING WHOLE BRITISH TONNAGE

Government Decides, However, It Would Only Aggravate Present Shortage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, reviewing the shipping problem, said that the Government had considered the commandeering of the whole tonnage of the British mercantile marine, but had decided that this would only aggravate the shortage of tonnage. The Government hoped, by further economy of requisitioned tonnage, to release vessels for ordinary trade.

The recent rise in freights was largely due to the sudden requisitioning of ships to bring nitrates from South America. The vessels could only be replaced by neutrals, who commanded higher rates.

Mr. Runciman concluded by stating that it might be necessary to exclude luxuries.

Germans Have Lost 588,986 Men Killed

24,080 More Have Died, 1,566,549 Are Wounded and 356,153 Are Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that the German casualties, "so far as they are available," to the end of the year, were: Killed 588,986; died 24,080; wounded 1,566,549; missing 356,153.

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 19.—The official communique issued today stated: The enemy bombarded Cimego and Borgo, causing a fire at Cimego. We replied by bombarding Strada Caldonezzo station, where trains were moving.

On Monday night, we repulsed an attack on the Heights of Santa Maria, the enemy leaving thirty dead behind.

Berlin Blames Russia For Murder of Jaures

Says Tsar's Government Feared He Might Unfavorably Influence French

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Washington, Jan., 1916.—(Through the Deutscher Ueberseedienst. Delayed.)—A report has been received from Lausanne, placing the assassination of Jaures to Russia, according to statements made by the state councillor Aksakov, a former member of the Russian police, who was a friend of the late Count Witte. After Count Witte's death, Aksakov retired and resided at Lausanne.

The Russian Government feared that Jaures might influence the French Government unfavorably as to the war and sent State Councillor Paskewitz to Paris. A few days later, Jaures was assassinated.

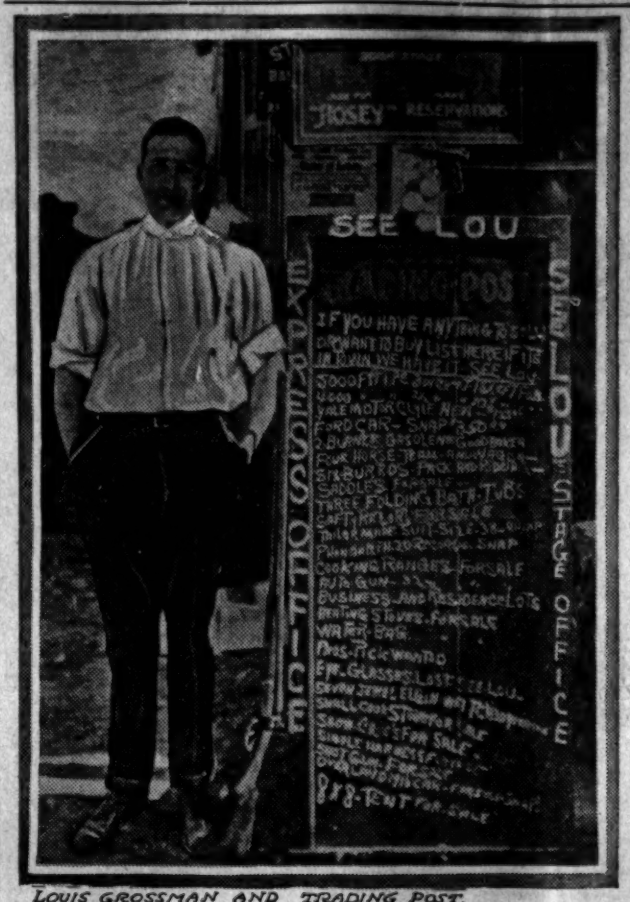
Paskewitz, thereupon, was appointed chief of the police in Charkov, where the estates of Count Witte are situated. When Count Witte died suddenly, Paskewitz was appointed Chief of Gendarmes in Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters, with the title of Excellency.

DARING ROBBERY

A spectacular attack was made by armed robbers on a Tibet Road diamond shop by daylight yesterday morning. A band of seven robbers appeared about 6 o'clock in the morning at the door of Chuan Chang, whose store is at the corner of Hankow and Tibet Roads. The windows were broken and the door battered down. The robbers searched the room but found that everything of value had been locked in the safe.

By this time, the neighbors were aroused and sounded a whistle for the police. The bandits then fired into another room and fled. They had escaped by the time the police appeared. Nothing was taken and no-one was hurt.

Corners Trade in Mining Camp


SEE LOU
IF YOU HAVE ANY THING TO SELL OR WANT TO BUY LIST HERE IF IT IS IN TOWN WE HAVE IT SEE LOU
FORD CAR - SNAP
FOR SALE
SADDLES
THREE FOLDING BATH TUBS
COOKING RANGES FOR SALE
WATER GAS
TENT FOR SALE
SEE LOU
SURFACE OIL-ICE
SURFACE OIL-ICE

LOUIS GROSSMAN AND TRADING POST.

Phoenix, Ariz., December 16.—Arrivals in Oatman, Arizona's newest and most feverish mining camp, are usually shown the "Trading Post" before any of the other sights of the place.

The "Trading Post" is a blackboard, five by seven feet in size, and is Oatman's market place. It is making money "hand over fist" for Louis Grossman, its owner.

Grossman arrived in Oatman shortly after the boom began and went to work as a waiter in The Oasis, Oatman's "Delmonico's." He heard the patrons of The Oasis swapping burros for dynamite, drills for bacon, pack saddles for overalls, and saw an opportunity to go into business with practically no capital.

Permission to put up a board outside The Oasis was obtained from the proprietor. Then Grossman invited the inhabitants of the camp to chalk their wants thereon. His first customer offered to exchange three gold watches for "any damn thing." Grossman traded the time pieces for a saddle horse and charged both parties to the deal a small commission.

In two days Grossman's "Trading Post" had become an institution and he had so much business that he gave up his place as a waiter and became the camp's official trader.

GEN. AOKI ARRIVES TO WATCH REBEL ACTIVITY

Distinguished Visitor Makes Temporary Headquarters At Japanese Club

Lieutenant General Aoki arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Japan. General Aoki is to be stationed at Shanghai for some time. It was said at the consulate that the general had been sent from Tokio to make an investigation of the troubled conditions in China and to carry back a report to his government. It was denied that he was to be stationed here permanently, it being estimated that his investigation could be completed in a few months.

There has been comment in Peking and elsewhere on the fact that such a high military officer should be attached to the consulate of a commercial center such as Shanghai. The move is declared to be an unusual one.

General Aoki got in at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Suwa Maru. He was met at the jetty by the Japanese Consul General Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Lieutenant Colonel Matui and Mrs. Matui. The general went to the Japanese Club where it is said he will remain until he is able to obtain a house. As yet no entertainments have been planned in his honor.

General Aoki formerly was military attache at Peking. Later he was commandant of the Port Arthur fortress.

RUSSO-PERSIAN ENTENTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 19.—The Tsar has appointed the Emir of Bokhara an Aide-de-Camp General. A telegram from Teheran states that an envoy from the Shah has arrived at Kazvin and presented to the Commander of the Russian force a portrait of the Shah, set with diamonds and has bestowed decorations on the members of the Russian Staff.

BRITISH SUBMERSIBLE AGROUND OFF HOLLAND

Destroyer Rescues Part of The Crew; Rest Taken Off By Dutch Warship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The Admiralty announces that a British submarine has grounded off the Dutch coast. A British destroyer rescued a part of the officers and crew, while the remainder were taken to Holland on board a Dutch warship.

GERMAN AND BULGAR

Ferdinand is Made a Marshal; Kaiser Given Colonelcy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 19.—A telegram from Nisch states that the Kaiser met King Ferdinand of Bulgaria here yesterday. After cordial greetings, they watched from the Citadel the march past of some Bulgarian, Macedonian and German troops.

The Kaiser presented King Ferdinand with a Field Marshal's baton and King Ferdinand appointed the Kaiser Colonel-in-Chief of an infantry regiment.

The Kaiser's retinue included General von Falkenhayn and Marshal von Mackensen, an Admiral and several generals. With King Ferdinand were Prince Boris and Prince Cyril, the Premier and others.

NEW TRADING RULE

Government Now Has Power To Wind Up Any Firm In U. K.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The text of the Government Bill to amend the law of enemy trading empowers the Board of Trade to make an order against any business in the United Kingdom connected with the enemy, prohibiting it from carrying on business during the war or winding-up.

MORE CUSTOMS STATIONS

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 21.—The surplus of the revenue of the Salt Gabelle for last year, amounting to 37 million Dollars, has been handed over to the Chinese Government. At a meeting of the State Department, yesterday, it was decided to increase the number of Customs stations in Inner Mongolia. The opening of new stations in Chingpeng, Tushiku and Dolonor will be commenced, with a view to the development of trade in those towns.

THE TURKS FIGHT LIKE GENTLEMEN, SAY IRISH

Germans Never Grant Truce To Bury Dead, Declare Gallipoli Officers

New York, Dec. 14.—The United Press today publishes the following despatch from Mr. William G. Shepherd, its special correspondent at Salonica:—

The Turks fight like gentlemen. This is the testimony of every English officer and soldier who knows anything about the Dardanelles and Gallipoli fighting. The British camp at Salonica contains large numbers of men who have been fighting against the Turks, and I have talked with many of them.

Sitting in the tent of an Irish regiment today I heard Irish officers praise the Turks. "The Turks are devilish fighters but always gentlemen," said one Irish captain. "The Germans never grant a truce to bury the dead or pick up the wounded, but the Turks never refused our offer of a truce. Fighting with the Turks always means hard but honorable and civilised fighting." "One day," spoke up another officer, "we unwittingly placed one of our batteries too near to a hospital. It happened through some mistake in orders. The Turks were the first to notice it, and they signalled to us with a heliograph: 'We'll be forced to fire very close to your hospital if you do not move your battery from that neighborhood.' Of course, we saw that a mistake had been made and we signalled back that we would move the battery, which we did."

"I saw them do an interesting thing one day," said a third officer. "During a truce to bury the dead the Turks flashed us a message in French: 'Honor to all soldiers; confusion to all politicians.' Another time a Turkish bullet hit one of our Royal Medical Corps officers in the leg. He fell in sight of both the Turkish and British trenches. The Turks immediately gave us a chance to go out and get him and then sent us a heliograph message apologising for the fact that one of their men had stupidly mistaken the medical man for a regular soldier.'

"They apologised to our company too," said another officer. "One of their shells struck a motor-ambulance, and when the Turks saw what they had done they flashed their regrets to us and said that it had all been a mistake and they were very sorry."

"Gallipoli is terrible, though," declared still another officer. "Gallipoli is the bloodiest and the most terrible battlefield in history. I think it will go down in the books as a name of horror when all the truth about it is known.

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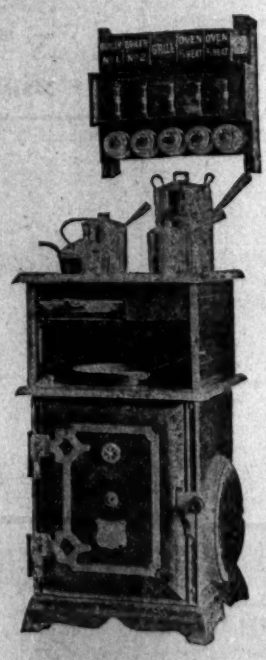

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PRESIDENT MARRIES AND STARTS ON TRIP

Home Wedding Unites Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt and Woodrow Wilson

30 IN BRIDAL PARTY

Only the Relatives and Intimate Friends Are Invited To Nuptials

Washington, Dec. 18.—Beneath a canopy of green, banked with ferns, Scotch heather and orchids, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt became the first lady of the land when she was married to President Woodrow Wilson at 8.30 o'clock last night. The ceremony was performed in the front drawing room of the bride's home, 1308 Twentieth street, North Washington, by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, pastor of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Wilson is a member. The Rev. James H. Taylor of the Central Presbyterian Church assisted. The President is a Presbyterian.

Bride's Gown an Heirloom

The thirty guests sat down to a wedding supper immediately after the ceremony, and within an hour the President and his bride were on the way probably to Jeykll Island, Ga., for their two weeks' honeymoon.

The wedding cake was received Friday from St. Paul, Minn. It was heartshaped, six inches thick and twenty inches in diameter. It was iced with orchids, orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. Cupids ringing wedding bells with red streamers also adorned it. The cake was baked by Mrs. Marison Fisher, assisted by her husband and Miss Pansy Bowen of St. Paul.

A grown of white satin, trimmed with bands of sable and white lace, an heirloom of the Bolling family, was worn by Mrs. Galt at the ceremony. The only jewelry she wore was a diamond brooch given her by the President. This is one of the ten gowns that were secured by the President's bride for her trousseau. The President wore a plain black suit, which he bought Tuesday for the wedding.

Among Those Present

Thirty members of the two families and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Of the President's family, there were his three daughters. Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. William G. McAdoo; Secretary McAdoo; the President's brother, Joseph Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and her sister, Mrs. Anne Howe.

Of the bride's family, there were present Mrs. William H. Bolling, her mother; three sisters, Miss Bertha Bolling, Mrs. Alexander H. Galt and Mrs. Matthew H. Maury; five brothers, Richard Wilmer Bolling, John Randolph Bolling and Julian B. Bolling of Washington, Dr. William E. Bolling of Lexington, Ky., and Rolfe E. Bolling of Panama; her brother in-law, Alexander H. Galt; three sisters-in-law, Mrs. Julian E. Bolling, Mrs. Rolfe Bolling and Mrs. Richard Bolling.

Among the intimate friends who attended were: Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Miss Helen Bones, through whom the President and his bride first met, and Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, a ward of Mrs. Galt. Colonel E. M. House, the President's intimate friend and political adviser, did not attend.

Special Guards for Wedding

The Galt home was prepared for the wedding early yesterday. Special police were placed around the house; the block was closed to traffic and none but wedding guests were allowed to approach. Special guards were placed over the trousseau.

The President will be in constant touch with the Capitol; in case necessity arises, Secretary Lansing will visit him. Jekyll Island, where the honeymoon probably will be, is controlled by a New York millionaires' club. It contains several private cottages and a sumptuous hotel. The island is about ten miles from Brunswick, Ga.

The President and his bride will stay away from Washington over Christmas. They plan, however, to return for a brief stay January 1, though the New Year reception, to which the general public usually is invited, will not be given.

POST CARDS Largest selection and lowest prices in town.
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Dancing on Ice Skates Is Latest New York Fad

Ice rink on roof of Biltmore Hotel

New York, Dec. 16.—Ice skating, or rather dancing on skates is the newest fashionable amusement. There is every indication that the new craze, which already is country-wide in extent, will be taken up by people of all ages, and in all walks of life, with the same enthusiasm that has converted men, women and children, into fox trotters and tango-experts during the past three or four seasons.

New York has taken up the fad with a vim and four of the most fashionable hotels have already planned ice rinks for the use of their patrons. The Biltmore rink, on the roof of the hotel, the first to be opened to the public, is shown in the accompanying picture. The Waldorf is said to be investing in the neighborhood of a million dollars in a rink on the roof of its new annex. The Hotel Astor and the McAlpin are now planning similar facilities. Some of the restaurants and cabarets which have hitherto made their dancing-floors their principal attraction are preparing to substitute ice for hard-wood so that those who have danced may here-after skate instead.

U.S. CHINESE WANT MONARCHY IGNORED

Hold Wilson Cannot in Justice And Sincerity Recognize Government

San Francisco, December 14.—An appeal to President Wilson not to recognize the Chinese monarchy was mailed to Washington today by Tong King-chong, president of the Chee Kung Tong, known as the Chinese Republic association, which is said to have a membership of about 60,000 in the United States and 300,000 in North, Central and South America.

"The nation that refused recognition to those who overthrew President Diaz of Mexico, or to those who assassinated President Madero," the letter says, "cannot in justice or sincerity recognize in China the traitors who seek to wrest from the people their hard won freedom or to the monarchy which they seek to erect."

U.S. CONSUL AT CAIRO NOW UNDER INQUIRY

Washington Hears That Americans There Asked for The Investigation

Washington, December 10.—The State Department has sent Nathaniel B. Stewart, American Consul General at Large, to Egypt to investigate charges that have been filed against Olney Arnold who represents the United States at Cairo in the capacity of Diplomatic Agent and Consul General. The nature of the charges has not been divulged. It is understood that Americans at Cairo have asked for an investigation.

The investigation is being conducted under the direction of William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Arnold was appointed by Secretary Bryan in September, 1913. He had no previous experience in the diplomatic or consular service and took no examinations. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island in 1908 and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1909.

U.S. COAST DEFENSES STRONGEST IN WORLD

War Department Bureau Reports, However, Show They Are Short 800 Officers

Washington, D.C., December 17.—War department bureau reports made public tonight disclose the following facts about the army of the United States and its coast defenses.

The system of coast defenses is "the most formidable in the world," but is short 530 officers and 10,828 men of the regular establishment and 271 officers and 9,891 men of the national guard to man all forts and mine defenses.

Congress has appropriated $175,000,000 to establish the present system, but at present batteries which cost $41,000,000 are without trained personnel to man them.

MRS. VANDERBILT TELLS OF FRANCE RELIEF WORK

Wounded Soldiers All Want To Go To the American Hospital She Says

New York, Dec. 15.—Mrs. William G. Vanderbilt just returned after a visit to the war zone in France, today told of the work that is being done by Americans in caring for the wounded. She said the French Government and people were very appreciative of what was being done and the wounded all wanted to be taken to the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.

The success of the American surgeons and dentists, Mrs. Vanderbilt said, especially in plastic surgery, had become so widely known that now cases are being sent to Neuilly from other hospitals for treatment.

"We have 575 beds in the hospital now," Mrs. Vanderbilt continued, "and have arranged with the French Government for 500 beds in nearby hospitals for which we pay a nominal sum of one franc per day. This is to accommodate the plastic cases under treatment, which do not need to be continuously under the supervision of the surgeons, so that their beds can be given to the more seriously wounded who are brought in daily by train.

"The work was carried on under Dr. George W. Dobouchet, who is assisted by Dr. James P. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, and in the dental work by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Davenport of Paris.

"While I was in Paris I saw the wounded arrive at 6 o'clock one morning by train from Lachappelle. There was a drizzling rain falling. When I arrived with two surgeons we were shown into a great hall with a curtain drawn over one end. There were no signs anywhere of platforms or railroad tracks. There were several government officials and surgeons walking about and a few who had come to meet some relatives expected on the train.

"A low rumbling was heard but no whistle. The police formed in a half circle and two soldiers drew aside the curtain showing the first car of the train from the front, which was inscribed 'given by Dr. S. Hardy of Chicago, Ill,' and had an American flag on the side. Then eighteen young Americans attached to the ambulance corps as bearers stepped up quietly in their uniforms and proceeded to unload 200 wounded soldiers and place them in the ambulances that were waiting in the court yard.

"There are 160 motor ambulances and lorries attached to the American Ambulance Corps.

"Fourteen Americans, between 25 and 35 years old, are needed now to make up the number required as drivers and bearers.

"The train on which the wounded are conveyed to Paris is composed of sanitary cars fitted with all necessary appliances for the surgeons and orderlies, and there is an operating car in the middle. There is also a kitchen on the train where coffee is made for the soldiers. The cars are given by the railroads from their stock and equipped for use of the wounded at a cost of $260 each."

NOW READY TO SETTLE ALL THE TITANIC CLAIMS

White Star Line Agrees to Pay $644,000 of $2,500,000 Demanded

New York, December 17.—The White Star line has agreed to pay $644,000 in settlement of all claims arising from the sinking of the Titanic on April 15, 1912, when more than 1,500 persons were drowned, attorneys for the line announced here today.

Of this amount approximately $500,000 would be distributed among American claimants, $50,000 to British claimants, and $114,000 would be required for interest and expenses in connection with the numerous suits.

Forty four attorneys, representing that number of person out of more than sixty who have filed claims against the line, have signed their willingness to accept the settlement terms, according to George W. Betts Jr., one of the line's attorney.

The proposition grew out of the activities of the claimants' committee, appointed last summer, which carried on a long investigation and fixed the total claims at $2,500,000. As about $500,000 would be paid directly to American claimants, Mr. Betts explained that each one would receive approximately 20 per cent of his claim. Under no circumstances, he added, will the money be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

If all the claimants, both in this country and Great Britain, agree to the proposition, the White Star line will be released from all further liability growing out of the disaster.

The offer, however, is not contingent upon its acceptance by all claimants, Mr. Betts said that all who accept the proposition will receive their proper share. If any claimants do not accept their cases will be carried on in the courts.

The agreement, which calls for the money to be deposited in a New York bank, is now being circulated among those having claims and must be acted upon by Dec. 30 to become operative.

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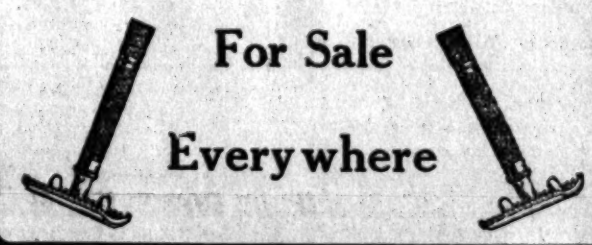

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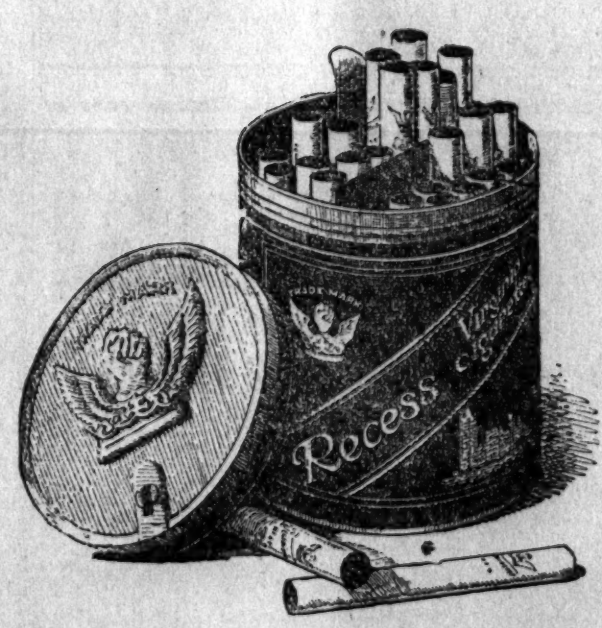

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ATTACK ON SALANDRA MINISTRY A FAILURE

Italian Chamber By 313 to 46 Votes War Funds For Six Months More

THREE MONTHS PROPOSAL

Defeated After Speech By Ferri Who Started Well But Finished Weakly

Rome, December 12.—Signor Enrico Ferri's attack on the Government on Friday ended in a complete fiasco. The attack, from which the Giolittians expected some advantage to themselves and some damage to the Government, was delivered in the form of a speech opposing the request of the Government for funds to cover the expenses of six months (January to June) and proposing that the term should be reduced to three months.

The House was crowded and the atmosphere tense, and as the afternoon wore on speakers were heard with increasing impatience. The reply of Signor Daneo, the Finance Minister, to certain criticisms which had been made on the new taxes half emptied the Chamber, and when the Deputies flocked back at the end of the discourse and found a Republican Deputy on his feet discussing the interests of agricultural laborers and small-holders and the question of assistance for refugees from occupied territories, loud murmurs of protest broke out.

The Republican droned on while every one in the Chamber indulged in general conversation. People began to wonder whether, as the hour was growing late, Signor Ferri's speech would be put off till the following day, when a straggling cheer showed that the inaudible speech of the Republican Deputy had come to an end and that Signor Ferri was soon on his feet, between Signor Turati and Signor Treves.

Signor Ferri has an admirable delivery and a magnificent voice, which triumphs over the abominable acoustics of the Italian Chamber, and for 20 minutes he held the close attention of his hearers while he delivered a well-reasoned exposition of his thesis that the Chamber should not surrender its control over finance for longer than three months, in order to ensure a Session of Parliament in the spring.

He quoted the fact that Cavour had been refused a request similar to that which the Government was now making, and added that the refusal was decided on by a Parliamentary Committee which had as spokesman Carlo Cadorna. It was a clever move to combine the name of Italy's greatest statesman with that of a relative of the man who stands so high in Italian opinion today, and the point told. The Chamber listened intently while Signor Ferri went on to quote the words in which, nearly 30 years ago, Baron Sonnino opposed the request of the Government of the day for a similar power to make the necessary financial provision for a period of six months.

Signor Ferri's Failure

Then suddenly Signor Ferri lost his hold on the House. Instead of keeping to his point he began to regret Italy's entry into the war and to suggest that her geographical position required her to balance between the opposing groups of Powers. The House at once became restive, and the Nationalist member Signor Federzoni called on Signor Ferri to deny the rumor that he had told the Belgian Deputy M. Lorand that the Italians were afraid to go to war.

An angry exchange of accusations followed between the Left and Right, and when quiet was restored Signor Ferri went back to his subject and tried to show why, for practical as well as theoretical reasons, the Government should not be given a free hand for six months. Of course, it was then too late to recover his position, and he made matters worse by accusing the Government of extravagance in appointing Signor Barzilai as Minister without Portfolio.

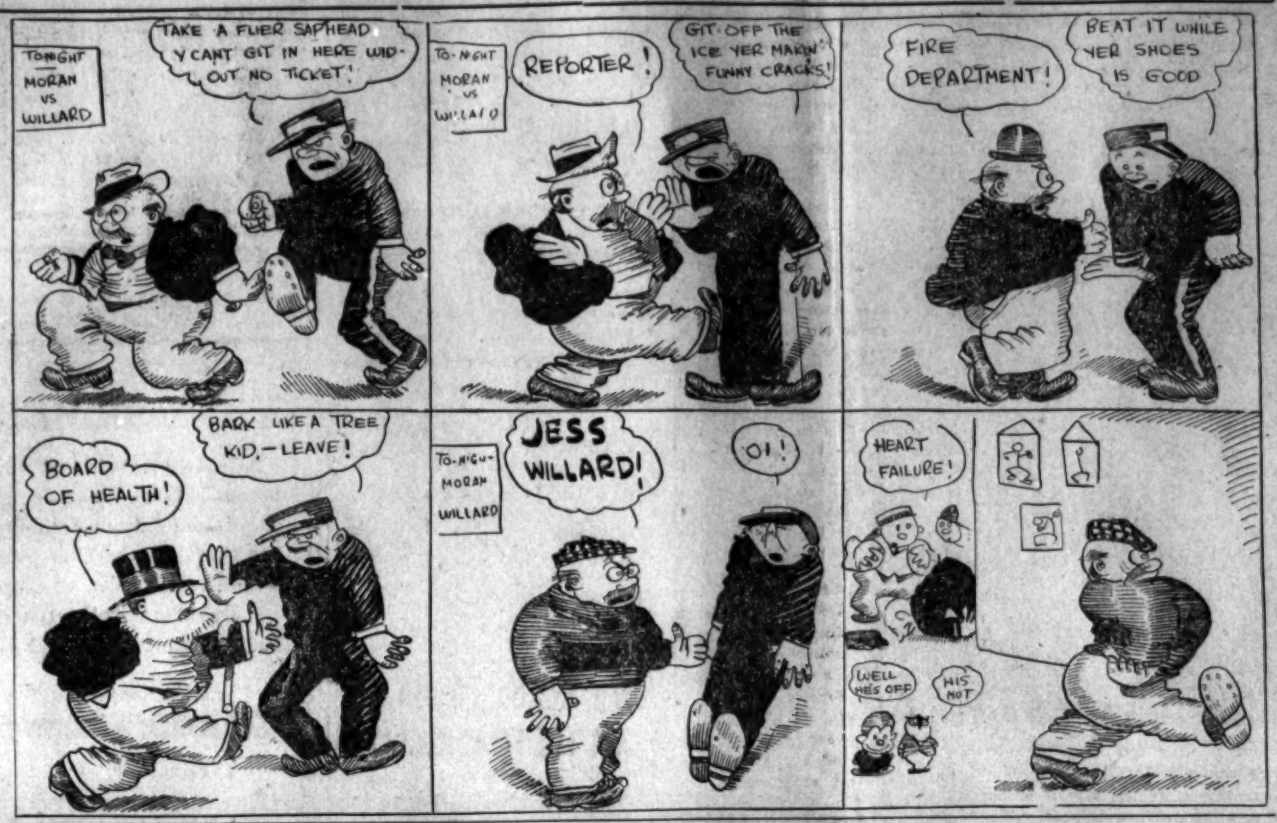
The Chamber was now thoroughly out of patience. The Socialists and some of the Giolittians sat in dismayed silence, while the majority of the Chamber grew more restive under the pettifogging attacks made by Signor Ferri upon the actions of the Government. When he finally sat down not a hand was raised in applause or held out in congratulation. His speech was a very notable failure and its failure was a triumph for the Italian Chamber.

Signor Ferri was followed by Signor Federzoni, who answered some of the accusations levelled by Signor Ferri against the Nationalists. The speaker began by twitting the accuser on his well-known ambition for office, an ambition which had drawn him away from the official Socialists to join the entourage of Signor Giolitti, but Signor Federzoni could not proceed, for the Socialists consoled themselves for their disappointment by shouting him down.

Yesterday's sitting passed off in comparative quiet. Signor Carcano, the Minister of the Treasury and a veteran of the Risorgimento, made an effective answer to the attacks on the Budget. Signor Turati, the leader of the official Socialists, and Signor De Felice made an impassioned appeal for concord. The latter, who is a Sicilian, has been serving with the Alpine Regiment.

Rome, December 13.—The Chamber has passed by 313 votes against 46 the Bill for the vote on account.

PERSEVERANCE WILL WIN



Costliest Flats In New York Go To 2 Brothers

Harold Pratt Pays $25,000 Per Year for Apartment; Herbert $30,000

New York, December 12.—Harold I. Pratt and his brother, Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, will live in the largest and most costly apartments in town.

The Pratt family left Brooklyn a year ago when the old homestead was sold. It was announced yesterday that Harold had leased twenty-five rooms and eight baths on the seventh floor an part of the sixth in the $2,500,000 house on the old Progress Club site at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street. For a term of ten years he will pay $250,000. The structure will be built by a syndicate organized by Goldwin Starrett, the architect, who bought the site from the estate of James Ben Ali Haggin last week.

Herbert L. Pratt has leased at $30,000 a year an apartment of twenty-four rooms and eight baths, to cover the top floor of the structure planned for the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

GERMANS HOPE TO FREE SEA BY TAKING EGYPT

London, December 10.—Germany thinks she has found a means by which she can achieve the freedom of the seas and make England feel what war is. This means is an attack on Britain's own body in Egypt.

These statements are made by Prof. Oswald Flamm, head of the department of naval architecture of Charlottenburg University, in an article quoted by the Morning Post from the Berlin Taegliche Rundschau.

"Thank God," the professor exclaims, "we are well on the way. Servia is already vanquished, Constantinople is within our reach, and Gallipoli Peninsula will soon be cleared of the enemy. By taking Egypt we break the neck of the British Empire, and the sea is free.

"It is reported," the professor continues, "that Grey has announced that after peace is concluded England will be ready to enter into negotiations on the subject of the freedom of the seas. This is humbug. We wish for the freedom of the seas in reality and not on paper. We have thrown sentimentality overboard, as the Chancellor has said."

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Estimated at $5,250,000,000 Gold For Last Year; Export Combinations

In view of the American complaints as to the restrictions on their trade caused by the British blockade, it is interesting to note that estimates compiled for the New York World from official figures, forecast a record figure being reached for the full year in 1915, as will be seen from the following article:—

Figures available at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that the total foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1915 will set a new record.

The ten months ending with October already set a new high record for American exports with an aggregate value of $3,318,634,636 (gold.) The total exports in October were $334,638,578. If these figures hold up for November and December, as now indicated, the total exports for 1915 will exceed $3,500,000,000.

The aggregate value of imports into the United States for the ten months ending with October was $1,691,748,013, and the indications are that for the calendar year they may approximate $1,750,000,000. This would make an aggregate of $5,250,000,000 for exports and imports, a new high record for any country, not excluding Great Britain.

Secretary of Commerce Reedfield on November 27 reiterated his conviction that there will not be a great falling off in American exports immediately after the close of the European war. Federal official look for a more or less protracted period of reconstruction in the various belligerent countries then, and believe the United States must furnish a large part of the metal articles, railroad supplies and similar material which will be required by the warring nations.

Want Export Combinations

The Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission are endeavoring to find some way in which export combinations can be formed without conflicting with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The purpose is to permit the origin of such combinations to promote the sale of American made goods in foreign countries in order to take advantage of opportunities presented by interference with the trade of European countries by the war. Because of their proximity to the United States the Republic of Central and South America are receiving first consideration in this connection.

While officials of the Department of Commerce and the Trade Commission have no knowledge of any effort to organise a great corporation to take up trade with Latin-American countries after the war, the expectation is that any combinations which may be formed will not be dissolved with the close of the war, but will continue to foster American exports not only to Central and South America but to other countries.

Won't Sanction Overseas Trust

Great Britain has informally asked the United States if it would unofficially approve the American Overseas Trust and the State Department has replied that under no circumstances could any sanction be given to an organisation which would receive preferential treatment over other American shippers. Sweden also has made a similar inquiry and has been advised that the plan had not been indorsed.

It developed that part of the plan of the trust was to organise subsidiaries in neutral countries and that a measure of supervision was to be given to the British Government by permitting access to the books of the concern in neutral countries. Sweden informed Great Britain that she would not approve such a plan.

Great Britain has yielded to the American representations for removal of all restrictions on the shipment of tobacco to neutral consignees in neutral countries. Word of this reached Washington on November 27 from the American Embassy in London. The Netherlands Government also has removed similar restrictions.

RAILS FOR PALESTINE

Great Quantities of Machine Guns Sent From Germany

Copenhagen, December 15.—I learn from Berlin that the manufacture of machine guns in order to strengthen the whole eastern front has now been completed. The number is calculated to be more than 100,000.

The Bulgarian and Turkish Armies during the last month have been plentifully provided from Germany with machine guns.

All the trains from Germany to Constantinople since the railway line was repaired have been used for the transport of ammunitions, machine guns, and great quantities of rails for Palestine.

WILSON TO CAMPAIGN FOR U. S. DEFENSE BILL

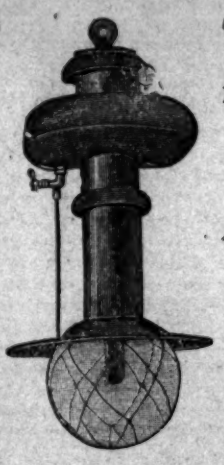
Measure Is Meeting With Opposition In Congress, Despatch Says

New York January 10.—It is reported that President Wilson and Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, will start in the latter part of this month a campaign in different states in favor of their National Defense Bill now before Congress. The bill is meeting with opposition in Congress. The Republicans are willing to support an increase of armament, but they are opposed to the Wilson bill, for they do not welcome an increase in taxes, as proposed by the present Administration. A strong element of the Democrats is strongly opposed to any armament measures. The bill is said to be unpopular with the people in the Central States, far from the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards.—*Asahi.*

PRO-GERMAN DUTCHMAN

Rotterdam, December 15.—German professors are giving lectures on the war in private clubs throughout Holland. Pro-German feeling is being extensively cultivated, especially among the intellectual and well-to-do classes.

In Rotterdam the pro-German campaign is being energetically conducted, and Dutch feeling is hardening against the Allies. Dutchmen in the pay of Germans have been sent to England, and these men are now frequenting cafes in Holland saying that in England people realise that the war is lost and that the whole country is depressed.



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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Ladies Revolver Team

A ladies revolver team is soon to be organized, according to the annual report of the Shanghai Revolver Club. This will be done to revive revolver team shooting. Since the club was formed in 1911 four women have qualified as experts and 17 as Marksmen—or would you say "marks-women?"

The report declares that there were 7 monthly tests and the annual all comers Revolver Competition held during the year. 109 Members passed the Efficiency test to qualify as "Marksman" and 7 qualified for "Experts." So many Members left for the front that there were no team matches held during the year. A considerable number of Volunteers for the front availed themselves of the use of the range and also instruction with the latest 45 cal. automatic pistol, the same as used in the war.

The following members won the "Expert's" medal and bars: Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, Mr. E. J. C. Farley, Mr. St. G. R. Clark, Mr. F. G. Reinicke, Mrs. K. D. Stewart, Mrs. G. H. Wright, Dr. R. J. Marshall (Experts Bars), Dr. T. H. Aschman, Mr. E. A. Schwabe, Mr. St. G. R. Clark (Championship Gold Medal) Dr. S. A. Ransom.

Since the Club was formed 35 members have qualified for "Experts" and 274 members qualified for "Marksman." The Club has 3 ranges either for service revolvers or miniature rifle shooting and is lighted by electric light for night shooting. There is also an experienced instructor to teach beginners with the automatic pistol, revolver or rifle. The location of the club is 3-A Siccawei Road.

CHILDREN'S REFUGE AIDED

The net sum realized by the Violoncello Recital in Aid of the Children's Refuge, after the expenses of hiring theater, advertising, printing etc. had been paid was $1,000.

The committee of The Children's Refuge wish to extend to Miss Elizabeth Hammond their most hearty thanks for her great generosity in voluntarily giving her services in aid of this charity for the relief of destitute children. To those who assisted her, namely Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Isenman, and Mr. V. Meyer as well as their accompanists, Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. Sutherland, in making the concert such a great success financially as well as artistically, grateful thanks are also given.

As Miss Hammond is paying but a flying visit to the Far East and has therefore no personal interest in any of the charitable undertakings here established, her generosity is the more exceptional and is all the more deeply appreciated. The Committee desire also to thank all those friends who by their moderate charges made such a fine financial result possible.

GOLF CLUB vs. SCOTTISH

The following have been selected by the Golf Club to play against the Shanghai Scottish Sunday after next:

a.m.	Shanghai Club.	Scottish.
9.00	E. W. Godfrey	v. P. Peebles
9.04	Dr. J. E. Murray	v. C. T. Beath
9.08	A. Gray	v. R. A. Lawson
9.12	W. J. Hawkings	v. J. C. Macdougall
9.16	L. Walker	v. C. M. G. Burnie
9.20	W. W. Cox	v. E. O. Cumming
9.24	Jas. Scotson	v. G. F. Browne
9.28	L. Evans	v. F. Ferrier
9.32	O. Crewe-Read	v. J. Ross Young
9.36	E. W. H. Carpenter	v. C. W. Porter
9.40	Sir H. de Sausmarez	v. Dr. H. J. Marshall
9.44	Dr. N. Macleod	v. E. F. Mackay
9.48	Dr. F. M. Neild	v. A. Ferguson
9.52	Alan Wilson	v. C. M. Bain
9.56	H. E. S. Pickering	v. J. S. McEachran
10.00	T. W. Mitchell	v. A. M. MacGregor
10.04	T. J. Fisher	v. George Hogg
10.08	H. H. Fowler	v. G. L. Campbell
10.12	J. D. Gaines	v. A. Stephen
10.16	C. W. Knight	v. H. F. Campbell

The Tee will be reserved from 9 to 10.20 a.m. and from 1.30 to 2.15 p.m. Scoring will be by points, one for the Match and a quarter for the Bye.

Billiard Champion Beaten by Morriss

On Country Club Table Phillips Goes Under, Scoring 383 Against 600

R. P. Phillips was defeated by Gordon Morriss in last night's game of the Billiards Championship, played at the Country Club. The score was: Morriss 600, Phillips 383. Phillips won the championship last year.

Greatest Swimmer To Defend Title

DUKE KAHANAMOKU.

Honolulu, December 18.—Duke Kahanamoku, the world's greatest swimmer and holder of practically all the world's short distance swimming records, will defend his title against the best swimmers the United States and Hawaii can produce, on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1916.

The races will be held here under the supervision of William T. Rawlins, president of the Hawaiian Association of the A.A.U. and under the auspices of the Mid-Pacific Carnival, which this coming year will occupy the week of February 21-26.

Arthur Raithel, Perry McGillivray and Ludy Langers are expected to compete against the Duke.

Hockey Today

"B" Co., S.V.C. v. "Harlequins"

A league match will take place between the above teams on the Polo Ground (South) today at 3 p.m.

"B" Co. will be represented as follows:—E. G. Barnes, H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, F. J. Hawker, V. H. Lanning (Capt.), P. F. Billington, A. C. Nash, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawsthorne, F. J. Brand.

The following will represent the Harlequins:—J. Reitsma, C. C. Graham, L. R. Wheen, J. A. Donnelly, H. M. Mann, E. W. Hubbard, A. S. Baskitt, C. L. W. Bailey, W. T. Bertenshaw, H. W. P. McMeekin, and W. G. Murphy. Referee, Mr. W. J. Burke-Scott.

Harlequins "X" v. Police

To be played at the Widows Monument ground at 3 p.m. The Harlequins "X" will be represented as follows:—G. O. Jackson, H. K. Crighton, N. Mathieson, N. O. Liddell, S. B. Sorensen, J. F. Cale, S. Wheeler, D. V. Wanostrocht, St. G. R. Clark, P. Prevost and J. R. Maughan.

Referee. Mr. A. J. Brown.

Football Today

Volunteers v. Civilians

The interest of football followers will be centered today on the game between Volunteer and Civilian elevens which has been arranged in the cause of charity, the proceeds going to the fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The match is to take place on the S.C.C. Ground and the entrance tickets are $1 each.

The volunteers are requested to wear black knickers. They will be supplied with jerseys on the ground. The Civilians will wear white knickers and will also be supplied with jerseys on the ground. The winning team will get bronze medals, presented anonymously.

There is also a raffle for a large Union Jack, 15 ft. long, and it will be drawn for at the interval. Tickets are $1.00 and can be purchased up to 3 o'clock.

Customs v. Football Club 2nd XI

The above match will take place today, at the Hongkew Recreation Ground, play to commence at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Customs:—H. P. Evans; E. Bradley and E. Schneider; C. Roe, Q. Nash, and J. Smeedin; J. Simmons, G. Stormes, R. Smith, G. Baker, and H. Anderson.

BASKET BALL TONIGHT

Two basketball games will be played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this evening starting at 7.30. The Standard Oil Co. team will meet the Physical Directors and afterwards the Businessmen's A team plays the Businessmen B. An exciting time is promised.

GRAY'S BREAK OF 1,027

London, December 16.—The closing scores last night in the billiards match between Gray and Stevenson were: Stevenson, 9,820, Gray, 9,294. Gray made a break of 1,027, in which were runs of 837 and 164 off the red. Stevenson's best breaks were 102 and 122.

In the Courts

A claim of $17 for flour supplied to a Sikh by a Chinese merchant was disputed in the British Supreme Court yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, registrar. The defendant said that the flour was so bad that it made several persons sick. Inspector Macgregor testified that there was an examination of the flour which showed that the merchant had adulterated it with lime.

The inspector said that the defendant was attached to West Hongkew Station. He purchased flour from the plaintiff at the beginning of December, and shortly afterwards a considerable number of the Sikhs at the station went sick and were sent to hospital with fever. Enquiries were set on foot to trace the cause. A sample of the flour was taken and sent to Dr. Stanley for analysis and he reported that the flour had been adulterated with lime. An application for a summons against the plaintiff had been made to the Mixed Court, and defendant desired the adjournment of the present case pending the hearing of the Mixed Court case.

His Honor, in granting a week's adjournment, said he would not be bound by the decision of the Mixed Court, but the evidence given there might help him in coming to a decision in this court. He took it that defendant would bring proof that the flour supplied by the plaintiff was the same as that sent to Dr. Stanley.

Another case brought by the same plaintiff against Bagga Singh was also adjourned.

Charged With Killing Cats

Is your old house cat among the missing?

If she is maybe by this time the fur that once produced a purr forms the lining of an overcoat and the purrs are cold and silent for ever. Maybe, also, Loh Ah-ching and Ung Soong-ling may know something about the matter. The two were brought before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of having killed cats in their shop.

The charge was brought by inspectors of the Health Department. They testified that Loh was seen to kill a cat by standing on its head and pulling its hind legs. Many cat skins were about the shop and two bodies of cats—that had been recently killed—were found there. The defunct cats were solemnly produced as evidence. Witnesses declared that the shopkeepers bought cats from beggars.

The accusations were denied by Loh. He said that he had refused a contract to kill rats made by coolies of the Health Department and that in revenge for his refusal they had framed up a charge on him. The case was remanded for seven days.

Sterilizes 22-Year-Old Boy to Save Society

Dr. Haiselden Performs Operation on Mentally Defective Youth

Chicago, December 20.—Edwin Brussell, the mentally defective 22-year-old son of a family living at 4522 Clifton avenue, was sterilized yesterday by an operation performed at the German-American hospital by Dr. Harry Haiselden.

As in the case of the Boll'nger baby, whom Dr. Haiselden allowed to die because of its physical deformities, young Brussell's parents consented to the operation. They waited outside the operating room, and expressed relief and satisfaction when the physician told them that the operation had been safely performed.

"I want the result of this operation to be known to the world," said Dr. Haselden. "Few person are aware of the good that can be done through sterlization. If defectives the world over could be prevented from having children, thousands of the most brutal crimes known would be averted.

"Eugenics? Of course, it's eugenics. I operated on this boy to protect society."

The operation was performed in five minutes with the aid of the scopolamin-morphine anesthetic popularly known as "twilight sleep."

Sterilization of prisoners and inmates of public institutions has been practiced in various states, but Dr. Haiselden's operation was one of the first to be performed on a patient who is not a public ward.

News Brevities

A troup of movie actresses and actors under the management of the Universal Film Company of New York, have sailed from San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru and will arrive at Yokohama next week. They are to take pictures with the scenery of Japan as a background. Afterwards they will visit Korea and China.

* * *

A striking example of the rise in the price of steamers is reported by the Manchuria Daily News. The steamer Wada Maru (4,400 d. w. tons) was bought by Mr. K. Enomoto of Dairen some years ago for Y.80,000. In November he sold the steamer for Y.270,000. It has just been resold by the second purchaser for Y.560,000.

* * *

Mr. J. Walker of the Chinese Customs and Mr. G. E. Brockett have left Foochow to volunteer for the British army. Mr. Brockett is only 17 years of age. He is the son of the late Thomas Brockett of Brockett and Company, Foochow.

* * *

The new Ladies' Directory or Red Book of Shanghai is off the press. The North China Daily News is the printer and publisher. The Red Book contains 155 pages of names and addresses. Besides there are pages of information, and blank sheets for visiting notes and memoranda. The cover is printed in red and gold and the pages have red borders.

* * *

The carelessness of mafoos and the highly inflammable nature of straw led to a fire in stables at No. 17 Yates Road at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Becoming hungry the mafoos chose a stack of straw piled against the stables as a location for their charcoal stove. The straw caught fire and the flames spread to the windows and roof. The Fire Brigade extinguished the flames after 25 minutes work.

* * *

The Jiji news service reports that the French are planning to charter 100,000 tons of Japanese shipping. The despatch says that as a result of negotiations held between the Japanese authorities and various shipping companies, it has been arranged that Mr. K. Oaki, proprietor of the Oaki Shipbuilding Yard, Shinagawa, will place the steamer Chiyo maru (3,168 tons) at the disposal of the French Government, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to offer the steamer Kumano maru (5,088 tons). The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is reported to have agreed to offer three steamers, and is making arrangements to place other steamers at the disposal of France.

Plans Electrical Gun; Does Not Use Powder

Philadelphia, December 14.—An electrical gun by which huge shells can be hurled from cannon without the use of gunpowder for propulsion is being perfected by a company here.

V. H. Conkle, secretary of the company, said today:

"The new gun is noiseless and odorless. A 300-pound shell can be fired ten miles and penetrate forty-two inches of armor plate."

ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI

The following program has been prepared for the alumni reunion to be held January 17, at St. John's University:

11 a.m. Volley Ball Game, Alumni vs. Students.

12.30 Reunion Lunch. Host, Acting President Walker.

2 p.m. Closing Exercises begin.

2.30 p.m. Alumni Procession to the Alumni Hall.

It is expected that the Alumni Reunion this winter will be an occasion of much hilarity as it always is. It is likely that the Shanghai members will attend the function in full force, and a few outport Alumni will be "home-coming" too. The Alumni volley ball team is being organized by Mr. C. C. Liao of St. Luke's. The students are anxious to have a chance to measure their strength with the Alumni Team, and seem eager to bet heavily on their knocking down their elder brothers. It may be pointed out that the game is played with a soft ball, not with the feet but with hands, and no running is required. Visiting Alumni should arrive early in order not to miss the game, especially the display of the "Alumni Amateurs," which is sure to be provocative of much amusement.

The new social room in Yen Hall will be reserved for the reception of visiting alumni on that day.

Vast Plans For The Egyptian Campaign

Rotterdam, December 1.—The Kolnische Volkeszeitung publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Cairo who has just come from the Suez Canal. He said:

"On both banks hundreds of thousands of English and natives are busy digging trenches six or seven feet deep, especial attention being paid to the Western bank, which is being more strongly fortified.

"In many places strong fortresses are being erected. On the Eastern bank preparations are made in an extensive territory. A British officer estimates that the troops concentrated in Egypt number 240,000. More troops are being landed daily in Alexandria.

Andre Beaumont, telegraphing from Milan, says:

"A missionary returning to Rome states that in preparation for the Teuton-Turk expedition against Egypt, Jerusalem is transformed into an armed camp containing 100,000 men. All convents are converted into hospitals. The new army which is being formed for the invasion of Egypt is under the command of the German general, Trussemer."

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression may be followed by a gale from north in the Gulf of Petchili and from north-west on the Yellow and the Eastern Seas. Cold weather will set in afterwards.

BIRTH

Musso, on Friday, January 21, 1916, at No. 13, Route Doumer, to Chev. and Mrs. G. D. Musso, a daughter.

8545

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 22, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Are We to Have a Parliament In China?

(Peking Gazette)

THE "Ti Kuo Hsin Pao" which is believed to be closely connected with Mr. Yang Tu, the Warwick of the monarchist movement, in a recent article maintains that a Constitution is one thing and Parliament is another and suggests that, while it is necessary to have a constitution the necessity of a parliament is not so very apparent. It may be mentioned here that with the exception of this new paper, which calls itself the "The Imperial News," all the other papers have been calling on the Government to relieve the anxiety of the people by speedily suppressing the Yunnan rebels, promulgating a constitution and convening the parliament as soon as possible. The following is a translation of the article in question:

"A friend of mine, who was educated abroad and since then has been serving the Government, was one of those who energetically worked for a constitution during the Tsing regime. Yet his latest views are just the opposite of those he held in former days. He says: 'I have advocated a constitution for ten years, but I do not know wherein lies the benefit of a constitution.' He also says: 'The spirit of a constitution lies in a parliament, but I fail to see how parliament can benefit the country.' If such an opinion had been put forward by a conservative scholar the latter would have been laughed at and criticised for his ignorance; but this cannot be said of a man of the new learning like my friend. . . . His words cannot be due to a desire for sensationalism; for there are people too numerous to count who blindly follow the doctrine of republicanism, but very few who seriously consider the matter like my friend.

"Once the writer read a translation of a book on Political Economy and was impressed with the idea that parliament, which is worshipped by the world and believed to be inviolable, could not be 'degraded.' But this idea was changed, when I saw with my own eyes during the first and second years of the Min Kuo, the behavior of parliament. I then began to doubt the character of a constitution. On the other hand I was then of the opinion that the use of parliament was to counter-balance the authority of the Chief Executive; in other words it was for the purpose of dividing the power among many persons instead of centering it in the hands of one. As the evil of placing power in the hands of many persons is less than that of concentrating it in the hands of a single man, we had to choose the lesser evil.

"But now, as a result of sober consideration, I am of the opinion that the supreme power of the State cannot be monopolised by one single abstract organ and thereby hope to achieve success. The secret lies in the power of the person who establishes such an organ. For instance, if organ A is properly and powerfully organised and organ B improperly and haphazardly organised, then no matter how legal organ B may appear to be constituted, it cannot take away from organ A any of its authority or power. Looking at the matter from a practical point of view, we see the parliament we once had was either as lifeless as a puppet or as arrogant as a band of robbers. Is a parliament capable of benefiting the country? Is it wise for us persistently to cry out for such a parliament? The words of my friend are not to be lightly disregarded.

"However, we must not consider this to be in opposition to a constitution. What is valuable in a constitution is its power of benefiting the country and giving blessings to the people. The efficiency or otherwise of an administration can only depend upon the wise employment of proper men for administrative purposes. While it is possible for a despotic Emperor to be good and wise, bad monarchs have been too often in power. People have tried to ascertain the reason of such failures but have failed. Consequently the parliamentary system has been adopted so that a separate organ may counter-balance the effects of a despotic rule. Since then this doctrine has been adopted as if there was no other method except parliament to secure efficient government. A deeper study into the bottom of things will, however, reveal the fact that the whole question is that of employment of men and not the existence of a parliament. This may not be apparent to those who are improperly informed.

"The views of my friend, who is in the habit of uttering words of profound wisdom, are beyond the capacity of the writer to fathom; and it is therefore impossible for him to say exactly what is meant by his views. But his arguments will inevitably lead us to believe that he advocates the abolition of the parliamentary system. This is of course no new doctrine since I heard it several years ago. I am, however, still of the opinion that this is too far beyond the wish of the general public, and it is to be feared that this will encourage the opposition of a certain faction which aims at abolishing the constitution also. In my personal opinion parliament is one thing and a constitution is another. The citizens as well as the Government should pay attention to the question of the employment of men and the handling of administrative measures.

"Otherwise the whole question will resolve itself into a demand for parliament, the convocation of which cannot in the slightest degree benefit the country. We have been disappointed once, and there is little left to encourage us for the second attempt. So far as the Government is concerned it may excuse itself for failures under the pretext that a parliament exists. Would it not be better, under such circumstances, to return to a despotic state of affairs so that the Emperor can be held responsible and thus an opening be made for improvement? If so, then the future of the constitution is in great danger; and the result will be something directly opposite to what the constitutionalists desire. The words of my friend are therefore full of valuable meaning."

Travelettes

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

YOU have probably never heard anyone say that he had made the trip through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, though it is one of the most inviting journeys in all America, directly on the route from the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard to the South.

Nearly all Atlantic coast lines lead through Philadelphia and Baltimore, and this canal and the bays it connects link these two cities together. So if one has the time he may vary his journey to the South by taking this stage of it by boat.

Three hours down the Delaware River from Philadelphia, past the quiet and ancient villages along the way, upon the bosom of a stream that widens so easily that one does not know where the river ends and the bay begins, and there is a turn to the right.

A sleepy little coast town such as may never be seen from a car window spreads out before you. It is Delaware City, the village at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The townspeople gather beneath the shade trees to see the passenger boat let into the lock. It is not much of a lock, and the boat has to be raised but a few feet, yet it shuts out the tide effects.

The traveler finds himself in the midst of an active canal traffic which is exemplified in no place else in America. It is but thirteen miles through to the Chesapeake bay. There is a great deal of traffic that plies between the two cities. One meets flotillas of freighters at every turn. The gasoline launches have taken to this short cut, and sputter along in great numbers. A day boat and a night boat carry passengers each way. There is a tow path beside the canal and plodding mules pull sailing craft from one waterway to the other.

Drawbridges span the waterway and farmers' wagons wait patiently for the boats to pass. An ever-changing landscape unfolds itself. Your boat pushes forward at the rate of but four miles an hour that its ripples may not unduly injure the canal. You occupy a full day in making a trip that might have been negotiated in two hours. But you have gained an experience—you have been let into one of the backways of the nation.

THE NEW EDUCATION

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Bureau of Education is investigating the experiences of a large number of young men and women who have left school for business in the last five years. A set of questions has been sent to city and county school superintendents in a dozen states. The officials will collect answers from the former pupils, showing what line of work each took up on leaving school, the changes made, the wages received and the chances for advancement.

This investigation by the government is only one detail in a nation-wide movement toward a far closer relation between school and business life.

The introduction of vocational courses in high schools and grammar schools was a step in the right direction; much of the instruction, however, has proved to be superficial when put to the test. The courses were too highly specialized. To have shops fitted up for cabinet-making and electrical fitting when most boys start in a general business of some kind, as office-boy or clerk, is a bad investment. To teach a class of girls fine needlework when many of them will stand behind a counter all day and be too tired at night to darn their own stockings, is wasted effort.

It is well enough to teach cabinet-making to future cabinet-makers, and plumbing to future plumbers, but the great majority of young people enter neither a trade or a profession, but simply one of the innumerable commercial establishments that are lumped under the general head of Business. What they need, and what up to now they could not get outside of a special school, is a business education.

The new system, which is being put into operation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and a number of smaller cities, keeps the employer's point of view in mind throughout the course. Business houses of all sorts are cooperating with the schools. Students are given a chance to practice their future work in some store while they go to school; and working boys and girls are given a chance to go to school while they work. The result is a grammar or high school graduate who can step into life and earn his salary from the first week.

Boston was the first city to establish cooperative educational work. Girls employed in certain stores were given a chance to attend classes in the public schools. Now a director of practical salesmanship has been appointed. She has co-ordinated the commercial courses of five high schools with the work of seven big department stores. She is familiar both with the conditions in each of these stores and with the talents and training of all her students. Under her direction, students are assigned weekly practice periods in salesmanship, during which they go into one of the big stores and do the actual work of a clerk. This system is found to benefit both the student and the store. The novices have theoretical drill in salesmanship which many old clerks lack. The store gets the benefit of their knowledge free; and in return at the end of the course, the student has both theory and experience.

Los Angeles is doing much the same thing in her cooperative plan. The Los Angeles merchants send the heads of their different departments over to the school building, where they give lectures on practical salesmanship. The advice given to the students is prepared with great care to be lucid and definite. A moving picture to accompany each talk points out in detail the exact differences between good and bad salesmanship. Besides these lectures, the merchants take a limited number of young men and women into their stores for short periods of practice in real business.

In Philadelphia nine big department stores and other business houses are establishing and maintaining schools at their own expense in their own buildings. They have entered into an agreement to this effect with the Superintendent of Public Schools, and their curriculum will conform as nearly as possible to that of the regular school system. All children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen will be given a chance to go on with their education as if they had never left school. This scheme will benefit about 1,500 working children. In some of the establishments it is already in operation; the others will begin it as soon as possible after January First, 1916.

New York already has vocational work introduced into its schools on a fairly wide scale. An arrangement by which it may best be turned to practical account is just being put on a working basis, however. School employment agencies represent New York's solution of the problem of placing vocationally trained youth where their training will do most good. The employment agencies are the link between school and business. They place the boy who has learned plumbing with a plumber instead of letting him drift into the first opening that offers; the girl who made good marks in sewing is put with a dressmaker instead of going behind the counter.

The cooperative idea is spreading all over the country. In Kearney, N.J., the business men complained that the school training was not sufficiently practical. The School Superintendent replied by sending a set of questions to the business men of Kearney, asking them to be specific. They were requested to show definitely at just what points the school system was not practical, and to make suggestions for remedying the faults. The suggestions came fast enough, and a number of changes are being made in the curriculum as a result.

Even the newsboy is coming under the beneficent influence of cooperative education. A western newspaper includes a well-equipped school for newsboys in its new building just erected. The school is under the direction of a teacher recommended by the Board of Education, who plans the instruction so as to meet the individual needs and tastes of each boy. The work is carried on without interfering with the boys' regular tasks in the least.

Boston opened in the last year a school for commercial training which carries the work to a higher and more specialized point than any similar city institution. It is a sort of municipal business college, which supplements the high school commercial courses and the work of the special High School of Commerce. This so-called Clerical School offers an undiluted business curriculum, preparing for general office work, stenographic and higher clerical work, and secretarial book-keeping. There is no specified time for finishing this course, but when the student finishes it he has the highly specialized training that fits him well for a certain position—the best possible condition for finding and holding profitable work.

The new methods come in response to a double need. Business men are finding that they have no definite plan for testing the abilities of a new employee in any standard line—stenography, for instance. A stenographer who can take a hundred words dictation per minute and only type twenty-five in the same time is not so valuable by 20 per cent. as the young woman who takes ninety words and types thirty-five. The same apparently trivial differences may mean just as much in other common lines, such as book-keeping and secretarial work. A number of business houses are evolving a set of standard tests.

These tests have been preparing by the cooperation of commercial schools and business houses. They apply to so-called beginners—office boys and girls, general clerks, beginning stenographers, secretarial stenographers, book-keeping clerks, and correspondents. The tests have been put in the hands of twenty large employers, and when they have been thoroughly tried out, the resulting averages will not only give the business man something to go on in estimating the ability of a new applicant, but also furnish a practical standard for the use of business departments in the schools.

The new cooperative movement is broadening daily. At present in big cities, the vocational education has made its greatest progress in purely commercial work—training for office positions; in rural districts, agricultural work leads. But so fast is the scope of activity widening both in training the student for work and the worker in school, that even conservative authorities say that in five years the child who leaves school to go to work will, nevertheless, get exactly as good a training as his more fortunate companions.

Dealcoholized Wine

An Italian agricultural magazine describes what it calls dealcoholized wine, which is quite different from unfermented grape juice. It is made from ordinary wine, and contains all the components of the latter except alcohol, including the ethers and aldehydes to which its pleasant taste and stimulating properties are due. It also contains the same acids, and especially tannic acid, which has been found to exercise a protective action against the germs of cholera and typhus. The operation of depriving wine of its alcohol without any other alteration is accomplished by means of fractional distillation under relatively low pressure.

What To Do — By J. L. Garvin

(Continued From Yesterday)

Yet what had happened? Prices were raised extortionately against the British. They were called upon to pay in advance in gold for their troop trains on the railway. Their movements were hampered, obstructed and delayed in every fashion. Not only that. The Greek troops were actually sitting on the defensive positions round Salonica which the Allies ought to have occupied and entrenched. The Greeks were behind barbed wire, turned towards us and our friends. Their guns were trained on the Allied camps. Submarine mines stored as if ready to be launched were discovered at the mouth of the Vardar river. As a further polite attention to our warships and transports the Karaburun Fort at the entrance to the upper Gulf of Salonica had been secretly strengthened and heavy guns mounted. The port swarmed with pro-German espionage, and its atmosphere was full of hostility to the Allies. Prince Andrew of Greece, in an interview with a neutral journalist, said that as long as 80,000 French soldiers were hostages to the Greek army for the Allies' good behavior, the Allies would never dare to bombard Athens even in the last resort, nor any Greek town. The situation had been so critical one Sunday that the British Fleet cleared for action.

* * *

Well might a Liberal journal so eminent and steady as the *Manchester Guardian* call this "astonishing news." and wonder what the British Government had been thinking about. Since then there has been some improvement, but more in the promises of the Greek Government than in the facts which it was imperative to change. The Allies' best security, and their only security as far as it goes, is that they have 150,000 men in Macedonia and that their minds doubtless are made up as to what to do with the fleet if necessary. Above all, if the Franco-British army were betrayed the storm of national wrath in this country would sweep all before it, would put a new soul into the whole war, and would cause Britain alone, if need be, to put half a million men into the Balkans to wipe out the authors of the wrong. How comes it that British statesmen, in face of these things, failed so long to find the accents of power and resolve?

VI.—The Franco-British Retreat

Events, however, have marched since the sinister days we have just described. They have marched in the field precisely as was expected. The Huns and Bulgars pressed down in great strength on all sides. The Allies, once Monastir was lost to the Serbs, began to retire, in pursuance of their own plan. The French retired to the Demir-Kapu gorge or Iron Gates of the Vardar. This famous defile is ten miles long, and so narrow that the railway is carried on rocky ledges and through cuttings beside the river. The tunnel at the northern end of the gorge was blown up, which will be in any case a very serious obstacle for the enemy. To thwart in advance any plan to cut off part of their forces the French have fallen back still further towards Ghevgheli. The British have retired near Doiran, and have beaten off with heavy loss to the assailants massed Bulgar attacks with the bayonet. The Connaught Rangers, we are allowed to know, particularly distinguished themselves with steel to steel.

This is as far as we need carry the narrative now. There have been repeated rumours that a part of the French forces had been intercepted, but all these tales have happily proved false. General Munro's and General Sarrail's forces are at least in firm touch, but the situation is obscure and dangerous. If Salonica is to be held as the great sea-gate of the Balkan Peninsula, playing the same part that Lisbon did over a hundred years ago, an entrenched enclave round Salonica must be through the winter the Torres Vedras of the Allies, behind which they can prepare a full offensive for the spring. But analogies of this kind, attractive and often useful as they are, must not be allowed to encourage delusions. To form his lines and to waste all the country in front of them, Wellington had several advantages—full time and means and the labor of a willing population. The conditions at Salonica are very different in some of these respects.

* * *

The Allies have determined to hold that base at any cost. That was a question wholly subject to the military authority of the War Council in Paris. The decision is clear and strong and though it faces risks it breathes the only spirit by which we can give the right turn to the war. Better a thousand times a fight certain to cause the loss of more than man for man to the enemy than nerveless flight and surrender of purpose. The sequel can only be awaited now with the most intense interest.

VII.—The Allies and Salonica

When the double attack on Servia was made this and other responsible journals, Liberal and Unionist, pointed out that swift and unhesitating decision was imperative, but that France and Britain required at the least from 250,000 to 300,000 men to make their intervention from Salonica fully effective. That reasoning holds good to the full, though its execution, through no fault of the French Government or their military advisers, has been belated.

* * *

We must complete, as far as we can, the dark picture of other events in the Balkans. The surviving half of the Serbs have escaped into Albania, still fighting, but still not wholly free from the pursuing perils Montenegro, on the Albanian side, is invaded. The only brightening touch in that part of the picture is that Italy has thrown across the Adriatic an expeditionary force which is said to have a sure grasp of the strong positions round Aylona. Concerning Gallipoli it is enough to say that the nation waits for addition to its knowledge.

* * *

By common consent the main point now is whether a base round Salonica can be held. King Constantine is said to have given the Allies a handsome assurance that if the Franco-British Army only decided to depart peacefully it might safely re-embark under the protection of the Greek troops. This assurance was given with German approval. In the circumstances, it is one of the oddest flouts ever attempted against the greatness of the French Republic and the British Empire!

* * *

This is now a grim and knotty business however we look at it, and we again have our reward for initial delays and continued vacillation. As a result of the military decision in Paris, we may hope that diplomacy will now find means for inducing King Constantine to withdraw his forces from the heights round Salonica and to leave the French and British troops to the "protection" of their own right arms. Before we try to draw the moral, let us admit frankly that there has been difference of opinion both in France and England. A week ago it was clear from the Paris Press that the two Governments had not yet come to an identical view. Across the Channel M. Clemenceau, with bitter irony, expressed the anti-Balkan view in the most local terms. The Germans, he repeats, are at Noyon, fifty miles from Paris—though he is far from carrying the logic of the remark to the point of asserting that a frontal attack on Noyon is the best way of removing the Germans further from Paris. It is a European war in which all movements react upon each other, so that a great defeat of the enemy on the Russian front, a thousand miles away, would be a most excellent aid towards getting the Germans out of Noyon.

* * *

Later in the week the Paris newspapers were allowed to foreshadow the definite conclusion of the Allies that Salonica must be held if possible as a sea-gate into the Balkans. Upon whether that is possible no layman can offer any opinion whatever, though the authority of the War Council of the Allies ought to be good enough. On the broader question, as we endeavoured to explain last week, so great an organ as the *Temps* agrees with us, and its arguments are set out with a clearness we think unanswerable. If the Serbs can be refitted and the Franco-British troops near Salonica can hold their ground, then, including the Italians at Aylona and the Russians at Bessarabia, the Allies will have round the Balkan theatre between 600,000 and 700,000 men. If they proclaim their firm intention to increase even that number by spring and to fight for the mastery of the Balkans at any cost, Roumania may yet be decided in their favor. The consequences would at once change the face of the whole war in favor of the Allies. Bulgaria would not be safe for either Huns or Turks. Greece would return to the policy of M Venizelos if she were allowed.

* * *

The *Temps* in a separate article, examines the purely military considerations. If the Allies abandoned the Balkans a great possibility of joint action to mutual advantage would be broken up. Roumania would go the wrong way. Greece would be definitely hostile. The Serbs and Montenegrins would be finished at last. The British in Egypt and Mesopotamia would be apart and in a sense immobilised, while the Germans and Turks would have full initiative and full leisure to develop plans against our Eastern interests. The Russian army on the Danube would have to think of a very different role from what has been contemplated, but perhaps a more arduous. The Italians might have to confine themselves to the Isonzo.

VIII.—Some 'If's'

That is a very powerful statement. It involves now two or three grave "if's," which during the next fortnight must be resolved one way or the other, but it accounts fully for the resolve that the Balkans shall not be abandoned. One thing must be most squarely faced. If even France and Britain had to leave the Balkans temporarily, they would have to return sooner or later in increased strength as they valued the issue of the war. These are warnings which we leave to stand. They make for foresight, precaution and vigour. Above all, for Britain, the moral running through all we write this week is "More men, more men, more men."

* * *

Of the whole Eastern problem of the British Empire we shall write fully upon some future occasion. If we are driven in the last resort to defend our Empire by the mere method of waiting for the enemy we shall be able to defend it. But to disembarrass the Turks of all danger in the Balkans and near Constantinople—to leave the Turks under German leadership and with German equipment free to organise half a million men against Egypt and towards Mesopotamia—that would not necessarily mean, to say the least, an unmixed improvement in our general position. Of Ctesiphon we write elsewhere, but we must mention that vigorous Russian successes near Hamadan, in Persia, have gone far for the moment to discomfit German intrigues, and have bettered the state of things in the region bordering on Mesopotamia.

IX.—The Use of Time

From this survey there emerges one conclusion. The year is drawing nearly to a close. Throughout the whole of it the British Government has shown itself prone, in connection with all the operations we have touched upon, to two consistent vices. First, it has been strangely insensible for the most part to the value of time. Secondly, it has continually under-estimated the task in front of it. This is what we called months ago, when writing of the management of the Dardanelles expedition, the habit of doing "just too little, just too late." Napoleon confessed that before resolving on a momentous course he was as nervous as are often great orators before they open. Once his mind was made up he was instantly composed and serene and never looked backwards.

* * *

We must learn to make up our minds more promptly one way or the other; to put the case against ourselves in measuring difficulties so that we may be the more fully prepared to overcome them; then to put our whole strength and energy into our plan, to pursue it without doubting or flinching, to enter upon it with the determination never to let go. In the friendly criticism of French and Italian commentators, the most frequent reminder to us of late has been that prompt and resolute action in war is always the vital condition, and that a second-class plan, swiftly and vigorously executed, is always better than the consequences of indefinite delay caused by the search for a more ideal solution. Never since Nikias ruined Athens at Syracuse did temporising and procrastinating men, trying to play for safety, lead to anything but disaster. Not to enter upon any given enterprise, to do something else strongly instead, is always defensible. But to take any important work in hand and then to handle it in a weak, doubting and dilatory temper is unpardonable. To decide boldly either way and then to exert every fibre of energy to carry through the course adopted, is the essential. It is just that essential that has been lacking to us in a degree that has perplexed our friends and become an oppression on the mind of the country.

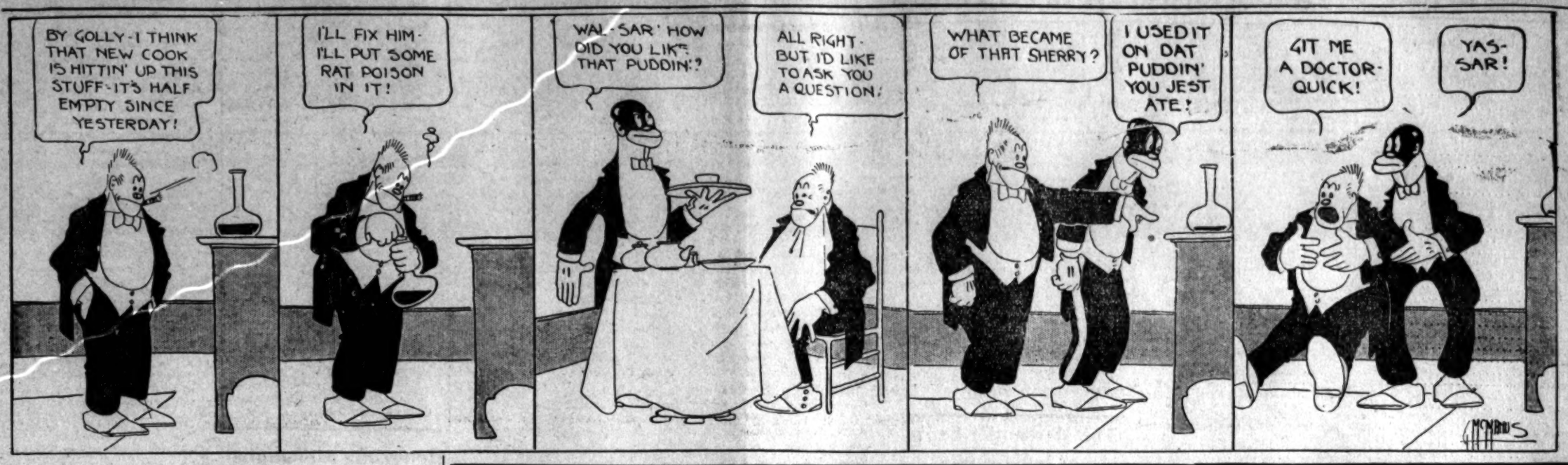
* * *

At the Dardanelles we undertook a formidable task with a magnificent purpose. In all the critical months of the enterprise the Government never showed, at any stage, a trace of resolute unanimity with regard to it. Delays and adjournments dogged our counsels from beginning to end. As if one lesson of that kind were not enough, we undertook the Salonica expedition in the same "Yea-and-Nay" temper. First we would not. Then we would. Then we had doubts once more. Then we dallied with thoughts of evacuation just at the wrong moment for dealing firmly with the Greeks. Then we were brought once more and at last to a firmer temper. But only after the spirit of our policy had recalled nothing so much as the mind of the man whose ideas would "run into any mould, but would not keep shape."

* * *

The Germans say, with too much truth, that in the previous phases of the war they owed everything to their own efficiency, but that in the last few months they have profited most by the Allies' mistakes. The bitter fruit of procrastination and vacillation yet remains to be fully tasted by the country, but the lesson will be worth learning if only we apply the moral to our purposes henceforth. Let us think out all the bearings and means of our enterprises, the advantages and difficulties, before we begin them. But let us never under-estimate the force required nor forget the supreme value of time in war. Remembering that any second-class plan promptly adopted and vigorously pursued is better than the best plan applied after serious delay, let us learn to make up our minds sooner and then not to look backwards. And whatever our hands find to do in war let us see that we do it with our very might. Not until we have that change of spirit will the success of the Government answer to the expectations of the country.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY-I THINK THAT NEW COOK IS HITTIN' UP THIS STUFF-IT'S HALF EMPTY SINCE YESTERDAY!
I'LL FIX HIM-I'LL PUT SOME RAT POISON IN IT!
WAL-SAR! HOW DID YOU LIK THAT PUDDIN'?
ALL RIGHT-BUT I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A QUESTION:
WHAT BECAME OF THAT SHERRY?
I USED IT ON DAT PUDDIN' YOU JEST ATE!
GIT ME A DOCTOR-QUICK!
YAS-SAR!
MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

How To Tell Which Nerve Has been Injured

The frequency of wounds of the nerves has been one of the surprises of the European war, writes Mme. Athanassio-Benisty, an interne at the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, in La Nature. And these are generally found in the arms and legs. The French surgeons have now had so much experience with them that they regard them far less seriously than was formerly the custom, for they have learned that careful surgery can repair them.

It is easy to tell which nerve has been injured. There are three important nerves in the arm and two in the leg, but in the latter limb it is almost always the great sciatic nerve that is cut. The important nerves of the arm are median, raidal and ulnar, each supplying a different part. When the radial nerve is damaged the hand falls inert; the fingers cannot be extended, but can be bent, and there is little pain.

Injury to the ulnar nerve manifests itself in sudden closing of the ring and little fingers, sometimes the other fingers being partially drawn down with them. This becomes permanent if not treated, and the whole hand withers. The sufferer can feel nothing in the part of the hand that is supplied by the ulnar nerve, but he has great pain in the nerve itself.

When the median nerve is injured the muscles that bend the fingers are paralyzed, especially those of the thumb, first and middle fingers, as the flexor muscles of the ring and little fingers receive a partial supply from the ulnar nerve. The thumb cannot be opposed to the other fingers and the muscles at its base soon atrophy. Often there is acute pain and the skin acquires an appearance as if it were perpetually wrapped in wet cloths. The pain is especially severe on the palm and the tips of the fingers. The slightest touch makes it unbearable, it is exasperated by dry heat, by sudden shocks, such as a cough, a sneeze, a laugh, and stranger still, by the emotions caused by seeing a person fall, by leaning from a window, by walking on a slippery floor, or by hearing a sudden noise or seeing a lamp suddenly lighted.

There is also the musculo-cutaneous nerve that serves the lower part of the palmar side of the ball of the thumb.

Such nerves are mended by surgery, but massage, electricity and active or passive gymnastics are used also with good effect. But the cure is always slow, at least from five to ten months being required before the nerve begins to show signs of restoration.

Hardening of Arteries

When the arteries have undergone calcareous degeneration there is no remedy, writes Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in the Battle Creek Idea. The situation is that of a house which has been burned until there is nothing left but the smoking embers. The fire may be put out, but the house is in ruins. In cases of arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries, the arteries have been damaged by circulation in the blood of certain poisonous substances, the most common source of which is the putrefaction taking place in the intestine, chiefly in the colon. Arteriosclerosis cannot be cured, but the process may be arrested, and if calcareohs degeneration or a deposit of chasky matters in the artery has not yet taken place a very considerable degree of improvement in the condition of the arteries may be secured by the adoption of a strictly antitoxic diet, the use of warm—not hot—baths, and a large amount of moderate exercise in the open air. It is especially important that the bowels should be made to act regularly and properly.

It is evident that those who wish to avoid this serious disorder should begin with a reform in diet. The first step is to reduce the amount of food. Most people will find that they can reduce their ration one-third sometimes one-half without any apparent inconvenience.

Akin to overeating is hasty eating. Another most serious dietetic error is eating too freely of high-protein foods. The danger of excess protein lies in the tendency of that food element to undergo rapid deterioration, thus introducing new poisons into the system.

Pasteurize Cows Instead of Milk

Instead of immunizing milk to make it safe to drink, why not immunize the cows or goats from which it is taken? asks Dr. Julius Rosenberg of New York in an article in the Medical Record. About two years ago Dr. Rosenberg, then working in the country, tested the effect of vaccinating cows and goats with dead cultures of the typhoid bacillus and found that it developed in their milk specific antibodies, and that feeding this milk to animals or human beings would produce in their blood specific antibodies that ought to make them immune to typhoid.

He offered then to furnish to physicians, free of expense, the necessary quantity of milk thus immunized if they would test it out on their patients. Many of them accepted his offer, but he has never been able to get any satisfactory reports and he doubts if any of those doctors ever made any tests.

However, Dr. W. H. Park, Director of the New York City Board of Health laboratories, has tested the effects of such immunization and finds that the milk of the immunized cows responds to the agglutination tests; that the feeding of this milk to practically adult animals causes the presence of antibodies in their blood, the transmission of passive immunity and the passing into the blood of antibodies by way of the intestinal canal.

And Prof. Yoshinaga of the University of Tokio by similar tests has come to the same conclusions and proved that feeding this milk afforded protection and resistance against the typhoid bacillus.

"Immunized milk is an excellent medium to provide general immunization for typhoid fever at trifling expense and without risk," writes Dr. Rosenberg. "It causes neither local nor systemic ill effects. It is fatal to but one organism, viz: the typhoid bacillus. Drinking one quart of immunized milk per day for a period of about two weeks provides adequate protection for two months. Immunity can, however, be prolonged indefinitely by drinking one or two quarts of immunized milk every ten days to two weeks.

"Besides an efficient prophylactic, immunized milk will probably prove itself to be a valuable aid in the treatment of typhoid fever, especially in the early stages of the disease."

Dr. Rosenberg has arranged with a responsible dairy to permit him to immunize its cows, and it will deliver their milk with special labels suggested by the Department of Health.

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Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.80
Chai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1842
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7½ Tls.	7.68
Exch. @ 73—Mex. $	10.52
Peking Bar	393
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.92
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7 1/4
London	Demand	2-7 5/16
India	T.T.	193½
Paris	T.T.	360½
Paris	Demand	361
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	61¾
New York	Demand	61 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	75¼
Japan	T.T.	81
Batavia	T.T.	140½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8¼
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8 3/8
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 5/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 7/16
Paris	4 m-s.	379
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	65¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.		7.02
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	3.92
,, ,,	1—Marks	2.94
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.34
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.14
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.28
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	267	nom.
Demand	267½	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	267	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	313	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	316	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.775
Chinese Dollars, 72.65
On Peking, Demand, 105 11/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106¼
On Newchwang, Demand, 84¾
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 105 11/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 72½
On Swatow, Demand, 97½
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 11/16
On Canton (997) Taels, 88⅛
January 21, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 20.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot 3s. 6¾d. to 3s. 7¼d.
April to June delivery 3s. 7⅛d. to 3s. 7⅜d.
Tendency of market Steady.
Last Quotation, London, January 19:
Spot 3s. 6¼d.
April to June delivery 3s. 6¼d. to 3s. 7d.
Tendency of market Steadier.

FRENCH BONDS UP

We are informed by the local office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine that their Peking office has received a telegram from Paris, stating that the 5 per cent. French Bonds, which were recently issued at Fcs. 87.25, fully paid-up, are now quoted on the market at Fcs. 88.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 20.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 22 per cent.

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Agencies throughout Asia.

Permata Estate Pays 15 Per Cent

At the fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a dividend of 15 per cent was declared. Mr. Jas. Kerfoot presided, the other directors present being Messrs. T. H. Harris, and J. Frost. The shares represented numbered 6,839.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

The report from the company's agents at Malacca deals very fully with all details of interest in connection with the estate, which, no doubt, have had your attention. The most important of these has been the work of thinning-out the trees, which was recommended last year and which had your directors' approval.

The number of trees taken out was 14,553, or nearly 25% of the total, 5,000 of which were trees in bearing and this accounts for the reduced estimated output for the current year. No doubt, it appears a drastic proceeding, but the remaining trees will benefit greatly as a result and the yield per tree of 4.04 lbs. during the year demonstrates this fact. Even now, the two estates work out at 143 trees to the acre, which some experts would consider on the full side.

The trees on the new 140 acre block planted early in 1913 are showing good growth and probably, in two years time, will come into tapping. While on this subject, I would like to say that your directors are very disappointed that practically a whole year has been lost through Government delay in putting through the extra land (100 acres) adjoining our 140-acre lot, which we instructed our agents to apply for immediately after our last annual meeting, but the agents hope now to get this land fully planted by April of this year, which will then bring our estate up to a total of 388½ acres, subject to survey of the new land.

All-in Cost 1¼d. per lb.

You will no doubt be pleased with the reduced cost at which we have marketed our rubber. One shilling and a farthing per pound, all-in cost, is very creditable for an estate in bearing of only 148 acres. Your directors have been urging the agents to improve the standard of our products by better manufacture of the latex. This matter is receiving their serious attention and should result in the realization of better prices for our rubber in the future.

Turning to the accounts, you will see that Tls. 38,037.53 has been spent on the development of our property since the beginning, including the new area and in this connection your directors recommend the writing-down of this sum whenever shareholders have had a return of 15% on any year's working and the money put aside for this purpose to form an insurance fund against any damage done by fire, pests &c., which might happen on the estate. With this in view, it is suggested that the sum of Tls. 8,037.53 should be taken from the profits this year.

At the end of our financial year, we had in store and in transit 19,521 lbs. of rubber, taken over at $0.65 per lb., which you will agree was a very safe figure and, when sold, should show us a fair surplus. I may mention here that your directors have instructed the agents to sell half the estimated output for the current year, f.o.b. Singapore, as they considered it was the right thing to do while the price of rubber was high, to make sure of the handsome profit, for no man can say what the spot price of rubber will be, say, six months hence.

Tls. 39,278 Profit

The profit for the year ended October 31, was Tls. 39,278.47, which, with Tls. 30,413.72 brought forward from the previous year, gives a total of Tls. 68,692.19, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 15% on the issued capital absorbing ...	Tls. 33,987.73
To write off development ...	8,037.53
To place to a reserve for equalization of dividends ...	22,000.00
To carry forward to the new account ...	4,666.91
	Tls. 68,692.19

We trust that this will meet with your approval. We might have paid more in dividend, but we consider it wiser to place the sum of Tls. 22,000 to a dividend equalization fund, to be used in lean years, than to pay out all we had in hand. I do not think there is anything else for me to say, but, if any shareholders desire to ask any questions, I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

All Resolutions Carried

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1915, as printed and circulated, be adopted. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Frost.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows: To pay a dividend of Tls. 0.75 to shareholders on the register on Jan. 16, 1916, Tls. 33,987.73; to write off development, Tls. 8,037.53; to place to a reserve for equalization of dividends, Tls. 22,000.00; to carry forward to the new account, Tls. 4,666.91. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. T. H. Harris.

That Mr. J. Frost be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. F. C. Banham, seconded by Mr. W. A. Stursberg.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year, at a fee of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Malacca. Proposed by Mr. E. W. Noel, seconded by Mr. F. C. Banham.

The chairman said that they had been considering the suggested contribution by rubber companies to British war funds and they had been approached by the Rubber Planters Association of London. They referred the matter to their agents in Malacca, to see what was really being done down there, so that there should not be any overlapping.

The proposition was that six pence per acre in bearing should be subscribed, which, in their case, would be rather absurd, because their area was so small. The directors had in view subscribing £25 per annum until they got more of their area into bearing.

The opinion of the meeting was that it was a little too early to decide definitely, as probably they would be taxed in the near future. Therefore, it was left to the directors to use their discretion.

Mr. E. W. Noel said that, now that the company was in such a satisfactory state, he would like to suggest that the directors fees be raised to Tls. 50 per month, making them Tls. 600 a year instead of Tls. 400. He therefore proposed that, in the ensuing year, Tls. 1,800 be given to the directors, to be divided as they may decide.

This was seconded by Mr. W. A. Stursberg and carried unanimously.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.
March 10, 1915.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Pûket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	.....Frs.	48,000,000.00
Reserves	..... ,,	48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
7, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	.....	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.		$15,000,000
Silver	.....	18,000,000
		$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	.....	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	...3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	.....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	.....U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Glds. 50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—	
Glds. 9,237,150	(about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	.....$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889.	Shanghai.	Founded in 1889.

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelessohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$45 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.65 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.70 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½S.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$265 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$82.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60½ Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106½.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105½Sa
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111 Sa.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$130 Sa.
Green Island	$10.20 S.
Langkats	Tls. 36½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100 Sa.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.90 B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 19 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.40 Sa.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.80 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7½.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.72½Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.70 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 27½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.90.
Kapayang	Tls. 23½ B.
Karan	Tls. 19½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 26 B.
Padang	Tls. 21.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7½ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.80.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.40 S.
Senawang	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 17 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8⅝ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11⅝ B.
Tebong	Tls. 37½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18 Sa.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 98 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 20 was 202 tons."

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their weekly Coal market report:—

We have no change to report in our Homeward Freight market and the volume of cargo offering for shipment is still largely in excess of the supply of tonnage; in spite of the permission granted to merchants by the China Homeward Conference to charter steamers for certain classes of cargo there is still a demand for space for which it is difficult to secure tonnage; with the further requisitioning of vessels by the respective Governments there is little or no prospect of the situation being relieved.

Coastwise:—Although we are within a fortnight of the Chinese New Year holidays the China coasting trade is unusually brisk and instead of the usual drop in rates at this time of the year they are, if anything firmer than when we wrote last and we fully expect to see them go higher still after the holidays.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo boats to load on this berth:—

(London via Cape)

Steamers.	Sailing.
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23

(Genoa)

Glenlogan	Jan. 25

(London)

City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

(Marseilles, London)

Nellore	Jan. 31

(Genoa, Marseilles, London)

Mongara	Feb. 10

For New York via Cape:—This berth, after having been deserted for a month or so, shows more signs of activity and the following are the next boats to load:—

(New York via Cape)

Steamers.	Sailing.
Skipton Castle	Jan 22

(Boston and New York)

Tuscan Prince	Jan. 25
Indra	early Feb.
St. Patrick	mid. Feb.

(New York)

Indrasamha	end Feb.

New York, via Pacific

Minimum increases in Ocean proportion of freight on

	From G. $	To G. $ per 100 lbs.
Tea	0.80	0.90
Hides, skins, etc.	.75	.75
Goatskins, untanned	.75	.75
Waste silk	.70	.80
Wild silk	1.50	2.20
Pongees	2.00	2.20
Peanuts, in shells	.60	.90
Hair, human, horse.	.75	.75
Bristles	.75	.75
Strawbraid	2.00	2.25

Coast Rates

(South Japan) Coal Ports:

To Shanghai—Yen 2.35 nominal.
To Hongkong—Yen 3.50 firm.
To Singapore—$6.50 fixed.

Hongay:

To Shanghai—$4.00 offered.
To Chinkiang—$4.80 fixed.
To Swatow—$4.00 fixed.
To Hongkong—$3.80 fixed.
To Saigon—$5.00 fixed.

Haiphong:

To Canton—$4.50 offered

Wuhu:

To Canton—32 cands. liner terms, firm.

Chinkiang:

To Wuhu—32 cands. liner terms, firm.

Wuhu:

To Swatow—30 cands. liner terms,

Saigon:

To Hongkong—Rice 37 cents per picul, firm.

Dalny, Chefoo:

To Canton—55 cents liner terms, quiet, firm.
To Amoy and Swatow—45 cents liner terms, steady.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—Since last writing the market in Japan has been still more active and excited, owing to formidable demands for export more especially with regard to one large order of 700,000 tons for overseas delivery which, however, has so far remained unfulfilled on account of the impossibility of securing the necessary transport; in fact, the forward sales throughout Japan have been so extensive of late that there is practically no more good steam coal left for sale, added to which a recent conference of mine-owners in Kiushu decided to still further curtail the output for 1916 by 20 per cent.

Locally the market has been rather quiet in view of the near approach of Chinese New Year and it is unlikely, that any new business will be done until after the holidays but deliveries under old contracts are being hurried forward.

Fushun Coal:—No change, stocks still scarce.

Kailan Coal:—In sympathy with the increased freights this market remains quite firm. Tonnage is so short that deliveries are only maintained on a "hand to mouth" basis. This year's contracts are practically all fixed now and it looks as though stocks will remain short for some time to come.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:	Tls.
Ida Lump (none for sale)	6.60
Kishima Lump	7.95
Kishima Dust (No Stock)	5.60
Ohnoura 3 ft. Lump (No Stock)	
Ohnoura 5 ft. Small (No Stock)	
Yoshio Small	5.60
Miike Lump (Contracted for)	
Miike Small (Contracted for)	
Miike Dust (Contracted for)	
Fukushima Lump (none for sale)	6.50
Shimoyamada Unscreened	5.40
Miyoshi Lump	5.60
Shakano (Contracted for)	6.10
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	7.60
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	6.10
Kaiping Coal:	Tls.
Navy Lump, ex Wharf	8.50
Navy Dust, "	5.60
Loco Lump, "	9.00
No. 1 Slack, "	5.30
Linsi Lump, "	6.00
Linsi Slack, "	5.00

Manchurian Coal:	Tls.
Fushun Unscreened, ex godown (none for sale)	6.50
Fushun Dust	6.00
Fushun Lump (No stock)	
Pensihu Navy Lump	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump	12.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 20.—Cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-American:	
Spot	8.12d.
March-April	7.84d.
October-November	7.34d.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Culty's Dairy Tls. 18.00
Langkats Tls. 36.50
S'hai Docks Tls. 60.50
S'hai Lands Tls. 105.50
Sumatras Tls. 135.00
Yangtszepoo (Pref.) Tls. 111.00
Almas Tls. 19.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 46.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Butes Tls. 2.05
Consolidated Tls. 5.70
Gulas "B" Tls. 13.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.25
Kroewoeks Tls. 26.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.45
Senawangs Tls. 25.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 5.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.75
Sungei Duri Tls. 17.00
Tebongs Tls. 36.25
Tebongs Tls. 36.50
Tebongs Tls. 37.50
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00
Chemors Tls. 2.72½
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 27.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00
Karans Tls. 19.50
Kamuntings Tls. 13.50

Direct Business Reported:

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.80
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75
Chemors Tls. 2.70
Consolidated Tls. 5.65
Consolidated Tls. 5.70
Gulas "L" Tls. 13.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.45
Tebongs Tls. 36.50
Tebongs Tls. 37.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Java C'dateds Tls. 26.75 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 27.00 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 28.00 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 17.00 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 16.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.25 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.25 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 March
Dominions Tls. 19.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 36.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 36.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.45 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.70 cash
Karans Tls. 19.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 37.00 cash

Direct

Karans Tls. 19.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.80 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.50 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.55 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.70 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.62½ cash

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Do not fail to see

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a Screaming Farce Comedy entitled

"CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

In Two Parts.

It is the most mirth-provoking comedy yet produced by Charles Chaplin.

EILEEN MELBOURNE
and
ADA EDNEY
Introducing New Songs

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War Incidents.

"A LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"
Pathe's Exclusive Drama in THREE REELS, Beautifully coloured, featuring Mlle. Fromet.

Commencing

Friday, Jan. 21st and until Monday, the 24th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

An all

Keystone Programme

THE FIRST AND THE BEST
Selection of Keystone Pictures of 1916

LAUGH AND LIVE LONG

MIRTH IS THE BEST MEDICINE For War Times.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st
NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROGRAMME
JANUARY 22nd and 23rd, 1916.
And Matinee Sunday, 23rd.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

by

HORACE GOLDIN

and his
POPULAR VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
Popular Prices

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE GRAND PANTOMIME

ALI BABA

WILL BE PRESENTED AGAIN UPON THURSDAY, JAN. 27TH at 9.15 p.m.

This extra performance, given by special request, will take place under the distinguished patronage of V. Grosse, Esq., Consul-General for Russia, and the proceeds will be devoted to the

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF POLAND.

The Box Office will open at Messrs. Moutrie's upon Monday, Jan. 24th, at 8 a.m. Usual prices to all parts. Boxes already engaged.

8548

OVERSEAS CLUB

Notice to Members

A CONCERT
by
The British Members
of the
S. V. C.
Will be Given on
January 26th, 1916,
at
The Masonic Hall
Admission by Ticket only.
Tickets (Price $1.00) at Moutrie's on Friday, 21st.

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
PROGRAMME
For 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Jan., 1916

"ARRAHNA POGUE"
Famous Irish drama in three parts

"FOR THE LOVE OF MABEL"
Keystone Comic

"GERMAN COMEDY PIERROT"
Comic

"FLYING FOX"
Interesting

"CURIOUS CREATURES OF POND LIFE"
Interesting.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Manchuria via Dalny	Kobe Maru	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Japan and U.S.A.	Matsuyama M.	10.30*	..	..	**p10.30*	..	..	..	10.00*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Matsuyama M.	..	K10 30*	10.30*	G9.30*	..	..	..	10.00*
Ningpo	Kiangteen	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	10.30*	M11.00*	10.30*
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Lisan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Hangchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Suwa Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tatung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Luchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Shansi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Lisan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwongsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Amoy, Swatow	Hangchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Foochow	Hainyu	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Chefoo	Haichi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Chefoo	Singan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	5.00	..	A5.00
Tomorrow.									4.30
Hongkong and Canton	Suwa Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30*	..	10.30*	..	..	..	N9.30*	10.00*
Hankow	Kiangfoo	..	5.00	..	..	..	1P.30*	..	A5.00
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monday, Jan. 24.									
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rope, via Suez	Kashmir		K10 30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Kashmir	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	R1.00*	10.30*
Europe via Suez	Kashmir	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Ningpo	Shengking	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00		5.30
Tuesday, Jan. 25.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chibuzen M.	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	11.00	0.30
Hongkong and Canton	Persia Maru	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Hongkong and beyond	Persia Maru	..	..	..	..	S4.00	..	..	2.00
Hongkong	Persia Maru	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	T4.00	3.30
Hankow	Luenyi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Jan. 26.									
Hongkong and beyond	Porthos	..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Porthos	Noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A	Porthos	..	..	Noon	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	Noon 6.00	..	11.30*
Thursday, Jan. 27.									5.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Yawata Maru	..	..	1.30	..	..	1.30	L1.30	1.00
Friday, Jan. 28.									
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	D2.30	..	..	T4.00	3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	4.00	..	H4.00	4.00	..	3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Hon'lu Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chikugo M.	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	O9.00	3.30
Saturday, Jan. 29.									
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Awa Maru	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	3.30
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	4.00	Q4.00	3.30

**To Connect with s.s. Sado Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Registration and Money orders 2 p.m.

E Parcel post 4 p.m. on Saturday, January 22.

F Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Porthos will close at noon on Tuesday, January 25.

G Registration and Money orders 9.30 a.m.

H Postal money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders noon.

J Registration 8.30 p.m.

K Registration 10 a.m.

L Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 0.30 p.m.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. January 22, and Money orders noon, January 22.

O Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m., and Money orders 3 p.m.

P Parcel post until 9.30 a.m.

Q Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and Money orders noon.

R Money orders 10 a.m.

S Registration 3.30 p.m.

T Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 3 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China	9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow.	6.00
Shanghai-Hangchow train Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan	12.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.	
Woosung Train Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.	7.00
Steamer Shanghai	
Steamer Tsungmi and Paochen	3.30
Steam Launch every other day Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	3.30
Steam Launch Minghong and Nankiao	3.30
Steam Launch Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.	11.00
Steam Launch Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao	noon
Steam Launch Tangsi	noon
Steam Launch Haimenting and Miaochen.	3.00
Steam Launch Chowpu	7.00
Steam Launch Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Steam Launch Tachang	9.00
Courier Kiangnan Arsenal.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00
Foot Boat	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 22	..	New York	Skipton Castle	Br.	Jackson	Dodwell
.. 25	..	Poston etc.	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Burwash	Dodwell
.. 28	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
.. 30	5.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
.. 7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
.. 13		New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
.. 15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
.. 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
.. 27		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 2	..	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. R.
Apr. 7		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
.. 22	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P R
.. 28	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 22	noon	Nagasaki, Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yohi	N Y K
.. 25	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	Yashara	N. Y. K.
.. 27	2.30	Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
.. 28	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
.. 29	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
.. 29	6.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 22		London	City of Colombo	Br.	Meria	A. T. Co.
.. 23	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Sekine	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	London	Yangtsze	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
.. 25	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
.. 26	A.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
.. 30	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	Williamser	T & S
.. 31	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Fr.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2	..	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Moges	M. M.
.. 2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.	Bakr	B & S
.. 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
.. 7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
.. 10		Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
.. 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
.. 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 22	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	D.L.	Amoy	Shansi	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
.. 23	A.M	Foochow	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 23	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hangchow	Br.	Cain	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Br.	Pattinger	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luebow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
.. 24		Takao, Formosa	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N K K
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
.. 26	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
.. 26	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 22	11.30*	Tsingtau, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
.. 22	D.L.	Tsingtau	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
.. 22	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Astrachan	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A
.. 23	P.M.	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
.. 23	A.M.	Chefoo	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 23	..	Dairy	George	Rus	Oral	K M A
.. 23	noon	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
.. 23	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
.. 25	D.L.	Chefoo, Dairy	Singan	Br.	Mills	B. & S.
.. 26	1 30	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Iatoh	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 24	M.N	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
.. 25	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
.. 25	M N	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S N
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K
.. 28	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Jan 21	Swatow	Koonshing	1333	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co	
Jan 21	Swatow	Singan	1047	Br.	Mills	B. & S.	W T W.
Jan 21	Hongkong	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	
Jan 21	Japan	Shinyi Maru	1336	Jap.	Noda	F & Co.	
Jan 21	Japan	Asosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Sana	M. B. K.	
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 21	Hankow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 21	Tsingtau	Niitaka Maru	1954	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	L.P.D W.
Jan 21	Japan	Empress of Japan	3039	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R	O W S B
Jan 21	Japan	Yangtsze	1449	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.	
Jan 21	Japan	Suwa Maru	6864	Jap.	Murai	N Y K	
Jan 21	Dairy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Jan 21	Tientsin	Kingsing	1983	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 21	Chefoo	Tungchow	1269	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Jan 21	Chefoo	Shansi	1984	Br.	Simons	B. & S.	
Jan 21	Japan	Kashmir	5541	Br.	Stone	P & O	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 21	Hankow, etc.,	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K
.. 21	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangwah	2324	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 21	Dairen	Hunan	1143	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
.. 21	Kisochow	Harada Maru	340	Jap.	Hagihara	S. M. R. Co
.. 21	Hongkong	Kwinana	2140	Br.	Rodger	J. M. & Co
.. 21	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopeang	1359	Br	Robertson	J.M. & Co.
.. 21	Amoy, Swatow.	Toonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 21	Hongkong, Canton	Foochow	1994	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
.. 21	Hankow	Chinkiang	1229	Br.	Ainslie	B. & S.
.. 21	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	6189	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
.. 21	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Milarosoff	R. V. F.
.. 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 21	Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 21	Dairen	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Tajima	S. M. R. Co
.. 21	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.
.. 21	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
City of Bombay	Nov. 21
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Katori Maru	Nov. 28
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mentor	Nov. 27
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 22
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Polynesien	Dec. 8
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Namur**	Dec. 12
Nankin**	Dec. 26
Novara**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru	Dec. 5
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Saint Bede	Nov. 13
Skipton Castle	Jan 22

For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 26
Benalder	Dec. 4	Jan. 30
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 10
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 24
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 22
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Jan. 25
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 3
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 26
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 24
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 25
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 18
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Jan. 25
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 8	Feb. 10
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Jan. 23
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra	Nov. 20	Jan. 31
Indraghiri	Dec. 12	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 10
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Jan. 25
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Jan. 30
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 26
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Feb. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Jan. 22
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 22, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Jan. 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt. Richards, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on the 24th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carisen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Jan 20	C'wangtao	Astrachan	1511	Rus	Grosberg	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Jan 18	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	2838	Br.	Abernethy	R. Dollar Co	B XI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Parabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Jan 10	Dairy	City of Colombo	3909	Br.	Meria	Dodwell	P W E
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2667	Ger.	Voerbeck	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Jan 17	Japan	Daiya Maru	1685	Jap.	Goto	M B Co	H Y P W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 19	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K	M.B.K.W.
Jan 20	Dairy	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	W W
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	837	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 17	Portland	Hugh Hogan	355	Am.	Forrest	J. M. & Co	10 p
Jan 20	Swatow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Dairen	Hakushin Maru	820	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
Jan 20	Hongkong	Hsinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtan	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	K N A C
Jan 8	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W.
Jan 13	Hongkong	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 20	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 20	Hongkong	Luchow	1221	Br.	Davies	B. & S.	W T W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 19	Japan	Matsuyama M.	1920	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 19	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1393	Jap.	Murl	M. B. K.	K.M.A.W.
July 30	Hongkong	Peksing	1840	Ger	Arteit	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 11	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shahun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 6	C'wangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	Anderson	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 18	Hongkong	Skipton Castle	2430	Br.	Jackson	Dodwell	B VI
Jan 20	Hankow	Suiwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 20	Hankow	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 17	Hongkong	Tuscan Prince	3293	Br.	Burwash	Dodwell	P W E
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 18	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Kuriksawa	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 19	Japan	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap	Shimidzu	M. B. Co.	
Jan 19	C'wangtao	Unkai Maru	1083	Jap.	Tasaka	M.B.K.	
Jan 20	Hankow	Wuchang	1430	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 20	Tsingtau	Wenchow	898	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.	W T W

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
l e	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
s p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The O.S.S. Co.'s s.s. Indra left Kobe for Shanghai via Moji and Dalny at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 27th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongolia outward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, January 18.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Japan left Singapore for Shanghai on the 19th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, February 1.

The P. and O. s.s. Mooltan which connected at Colombo with the same Company's s.s. Namur, taking hence the English mails of December 12, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, January 18.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The new M.M. s.s. Indre Lebon, with the French mails of December 26, will leave Saigon for Shanghai today, January 22 at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 29th inst., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day morning.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French mails of January 9, left Port Said for Shanghai on Friday, January 14, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on February 10.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai Line s.s. Chikuzen Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 10.30 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, January 25.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia with the London mail of December 11, left Hongkong on Friday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Monday morning, January 24. She brings 3,007 bales of Bombay yarn, and 3,055 bales of Bombay cotton.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru for Shanghai:—Lieut.-General Aoki, Mr. A. S. Murch, Mr. G. Cornell, Mr. Hurst, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Matsui, Mr. and Mrs. K. Suzuki, Mr. N. Nagamatsu, Mr. R. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Laffargna, Mr. T. Shinosaki, Mrs. W. Hughes, Mr. W. F. Beaman, Mr. J. Fujiwara, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kurose, Mr. K. Shibata, Mr. K. Fuseki, Mr. M. Sato, Mr. and Mrs. N. Banno, Mr. N. Oki, Mr. S. Yamamura, Mr. T. Sabara, Mr. T. Kuriki, Mr. T. Okamoto, Mr. Lo Ding-kuang, Mr. Hong Tsuan.

Per s.s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver, etc.:—Mr. and Mrs. P. Nelson and child, Masters Ed. and F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jobson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Olson, Capt. and Mrs. R. Chard and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Ros, Mr. and Mrs. Lin Tsou, Misses J. Saether and G. Lundeby, Messrs. H. J. Wong, H. K. Chow, W. B. Haughwout, H. L. Ricks, M. W. Bruce, K. K. Wong, Chin Leong, C. Christnacht, Z. L. Chang and J. F. Chin.

Per s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Collins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Mrs. Lahn, Mrs. L. Brown, and Miss Boys.

Per s.s. Poochi from Wenchow:—Misses A. E. Eldridge and J. Soviller.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock:—Mr. J. B. Boyd and Mr. S. G. Soboler. For Nagasaki:—Messrs. S. Gagi, G. Kano, O. Kataoka, H. Gakahashi, Yoshioka, Kumano, T. Kabayoshi, S. Tamada, W. W. Semak.

Per s.s. Empress of Japan for Hongkong:—Mr. G. D. McIlraith.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Per s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Deaconess K. E. Phelps, Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Olson, Misses G. Lundeby and Ida Sather.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—The anticyclone continues to move towards Japan. The continental depression progresses towards the coast in the Yangtsze Valley. Weather fine and very mild in China. Very variable breezes everywhere at sea.

21.—Rapid fall of pressure. The wind is veering to S.E. and S.S.E. Weather mild and damp. It starts raining.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, January 21, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	758 85	759 53
.. .. inches	29.88	29.98
Variation n m. for 24 h	-7.30	-6 84
Variation n m. for 12 h	-2 81	-1.92
Wind: Direction	SSE	NNW
Wind: Kilom per hour	16	13
Wind: Miles	9 9	8.1
Temperature: Cen	10°8	12°4
Temperature: Fahr	51.4	54.3
Humidity: eo	90	79
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	0.2
Rainfall inches	—	0.01

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	20
Empress of Japan	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia	,,	15

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Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
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S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 Jan.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11 000 tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	23 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9 000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22 000 tons	17 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	1 Feb.

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ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez In The Chair; The Headmaster's Report

The annual prize giving of the C.M.S. Anglo-Chinese School took place yesterday at the Assembly Hall, No. 90 Range Road. Sir H. de Sausmarez took the chair. The program was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Symons, after which Mr. Moule, the Headmaster read his report for the year.

The result of the work done during the year was very satisfactory, and the school had not found it necessary to change any of the subjects. The staff was strengthened by the addition of Mr. Mann, who came from St. Stephen's College, Hongkong. The library had been filled with the very best books, but he was sorry to say that the students did not find time to read much. They were strong for athletics however, but the school was handicapped owing to the lack of a suitable playing field. The Y.M.C.A. had loaned their ground on many occasions and here it was that the school was able to play many of its matches, as well as to hold its annual sports. He emphasised that the school ought to be removed to a quieter locality, one where the scholars would have a field that would enable them to take up every branch of sport. In conclusion he thanked all the staff for their untiring efforts to make the school a success.

A recitation was then given by Tsao Sung-shou. Rev. Mr. Symons gave an address in Chinese, and the Rev. W. H. Price spoke to the scholars urging them to put all selfish motives away, but to start life by serving each other, in every way that they could, and not to think too much of themselves. It was thus that people got on in the world, and if a man rose to a high rank, it was because he had served others.

The Chairman then followed. He emphasized Mr. Price's remarks, saying that by practicing self-denial and by serving others, they were going far along the road of social welfare.

The prizes were given by Lady de Sausmarez, after which tea was served.

The following are the prize winners:

Form Six: Feng Chen-ou, Chang Kuan-hai, Liu I-hsin, Tsao Sung-shou, Chen Huang-ta, Chang Kwang-tai, Chin Chai-liu, Cheng Tsen-yen, Yu Wei-tung, Shih Weng-peng, Chu Weng-kuan, Leng Weng-ai, Chu Chao-chen, Yang Ping-chen, Chien Chien-tao, Lu Hsing-huan, Wu Mei-shun, and Li Hsing.

Form Five: Hsia Chao-hsing, Chou Pai-chaing, Yeng Cheng, Sen Chou-shin, Tsao, To You, Kui Hwei-lung, Chang Chi-kawn, Chang Feh-chee, Hsia Hsing-chang, Yeng Yen-keng, Hou Mou-yuan, Chanf Eri, Tu Heng-hsin, Ning Kwei-pang, Hu Ting-sen.

Form Four: Lao Yu-shou, Hsu Chang-chun, Chao Sing-chun, Ching Hsie-chan, Tang Liu, Panf Chi-huei, Yao Chang-hsun, Hei Tao-chang, Sheng Ching-wen.

Form Three: Chu Chie-hsun, Tsung Hsun-yuan, Lu Wen-chai, He Chen-ku, Lu Yang-pang, Li Shie-pai, Lu Yuen-ching, Hsing Tung-to, Chin Ling-sing, Liu Shao-tu.

Form Two: Su Tsiang-sang, Yu Peng-tsou, Kuo Ping-Chan, Kuo Ping-chan, Yu Tsu-fang, Chien Jung-jeng, Tang Yu-fu, Ou Yang-you.

Form One: Tsung Kiang-shen, Chao Chun-huan, Lu Yang-tung, Li Feng-ling, Li Ping-pei, Shen Neng-kiang, and Mi Heng-shin.

Japanese Press Reports

The following despatches are from the Tokio correspondent of the Eastern News Agency (Japanese): Grand Duke Michaelovich will leave Tokio on January 21. H. M. the Emperor entertained His Highness in the Imperial Palace when the Elder Statesmen and all the Ministers of State attended.

It is reported that the Japanese cruiser Akitsushima now in Singapore has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai. She will anchor outside neutral waters.

According to the Shanghai Nippo, the Japanese emperor met three Elder Statesmen (Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, Field Marshal Prince Oyama and Marquis Matsukata) and asked their views on foreign affairs, on the morning of the 20th.

There was an important conference of the General Staff on the 20th instant when the whole officers of that office attended under the Chief of the General Staff.

In the afternoon Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, attended the Imperial Palace and reported about important foreign affairs. It is believed that those were either the Russo-Japanese affairs or Chinese questions.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CIRCLE

A well-attended meeting of the Total Abstinence Circle, last evening, was addressed by Mr. J. W. Crofoot and also had the pleasure of hearing Mr. E. Killheffer tell of progress of the national constitutional prohibition campaign in the United States.

Mr. Crofoot spoke of the wave of temperance all over the world, presenting a number of comparative charts, prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, to show the relation of alcohol to health, muscular activity, mental ability, crime, community welfare, etc. While the Chinese have long been addicted to the use of samshui, he said, there is an increasing consumption of foreign and more alcoholic liquors, with a tendency toward excess and it rests with the foreigners to see that China as a nation is saved from the evils accompanying the use of such intoxicants.

Mr. Crofoot urged that lectures and possibly posters such as are used in America be used in Shanghai to assist the cause of temperance.

Mr. Crofoot added that the Municipal Council had not replied to their letter referring to the saloons along the North Szechuen Road, and he further said that there were three schools in that district, and that what the children saw was of a very indecent nature. He had already written to Admiral Winterhalter to help things along, and he trusted to have a satisfactory answer.

He gave various statistics regarding the death rate caused by drink, and the number of murders committed under the influence of drink, as well as other crimes, and he reminded those present, that not long ago, Shanghai was the scene of a murder when a man shot his wife under the influence of drink. He had many stories to relate, both pathetic and dramatic.

ASK MORE WAR NEWS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 20.—In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel will ask the War Office if it is possible to extend the daily communique to the other British fronts.

WOMEN MANAGERS ARE A SUCCESS IN LONDON

Just Alike to Plain and Pretty Girls; No Tears In Business

London, December 16.—Women are making good as substitutes for men in many departments of City life. No one will be surprised to find them occupying some of the most responsible positions in many of the staple trades of the City before the war is over.

"They began by doing the detail work of an office" said Sir George Pragnell yesterday, "and many of them are qualifying for better work, which will come when the older Derby groups are called out."

"I was surprised to find what responsible work women were doing in the City when war broke out," said Sir George, whose firm now employs several hundred girls. "I found some who had been in charge of foreign telephones not only taking messages but acting upon them, buying and selling on their own initiative.

"As manager of other women, a good woman will get more work out of girl than a man. The pretty girl gets no better treatment from her than the ugly girl. A man many try as he will, but unconsciously the good-looking girl gets preferment. There is no nonsense of that sort about a woman. Some people think that women are apt to bully women; well, so are man apt to bully men. It all depends upon the man or the woman.

"In the City warehouse trade we are using women to do the work done by the 20s. to 30s. man clerk. They are also going into the warehouse, though, of course, they cannot handle linen piece goods, linoleum, or carpets. You will find women buyers in the drapery trade who are efficient managers of departments, and women travellers on the road."

Mrs. Brooke, who manages a City factory where many girls and women are engaged in blouse-making, said yesterday: "There ought to be a school in which women can learn to suppress their personality and be taught to forget they have tears to shed—at least until they get home at night. It is only by changing her nature and taking on the nature of a man that a woman in business can be really successful."

AFTER GERMAN BUSINESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—A report will shortly be published by a Board of Trade sub-committee recommending the immediate imposition of a general tariff on certain imports for the purpose of fostering twelve industries for which Great Britain was largely dependent on Germany before the war, including electrical apparatus and optical glass. The report mentions that, at the outbreak of war, the manufacture of magnetos was largely in the hands of Germany, although they are essential for motor-cars and aeroplanes. The Government seized the German firm's large stock in England, the non-withdrawal of which was one of Germany's failures.

GOLDIN HERE AGAIN

Just another chance to see Goldin and his talented variety company. The wonderful magician is here again, as good as ever, but it is only a brief visit, to say goodbye to Shanghai and you had better book seats early if you want to see him.

Goldin will be on at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow there will be two performances—a matinee at the usual time and another show at night. Then he is off for the south.

American Bar Association

The Far Eastern American Bar Association met Thursday in the hall of the United States Court for China. After a reading of the minutes of the preceding session, the meeting unanimously adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for a vice-president in the Philippines.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. J. W. Rice, Stirling Fessenden, William S. Fleming, Frank E. Hinckley, H. D. Rodger and M. L. Heen, appointed at the preceding meeting, was given further time to report.

Dr. Chung Hui-wang, former Chinese Minister of Justice, was an invited guest at the meeting and on request of the President gave an interesting address on his studies of the various legal systems with a comparison and criticism thereof.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Dr. Wang for his address.

The President expressed the Association's good wishes for Dr. Hinckley, who expected to leave Shanghai on the following day. Dr. Hinckley responded with an expression of appreciation for the American bench and bar in China.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 20.—Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the allied war council held in London yesterday had for its object the continuation of the discussions inaugurated in Paris for the purpose of assuring perfect co-ordination in the prosecution of the war. It also discussed questions affecting naval, military, economic, diplomatic and many technical matters on which the various Government departments were consulted.

The decisions of the council, naturally, are secret, but this latest conference has given the fullest evidence of perfect unity, purpose, determination and confidence in the conduct of the war and its eventual result.

YUNNAN AND THE POWERS

One of the circulars received from Yunnan posted at Kweiyang is a declaration by the Military Government to the following effect:—

The Yunnan Government, in hopes of maintaining friendly relations with the foreign Powers, declares as under:—

1. All treaty obligations assumed by China before the issue of the anti-Yuan declaration shall be observed.

2. The Military Government holds itself responsible for the protection of foreign life and property under its occupation.

3. All international intercourse shall hereafter be carried on between the Military Government and the Ministers and Consuls of the friendly Powers.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6372

Sir Percy Scott Is No Longer in Control of London's Air Defense

London, December 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. King asked if any decision had yet been reached on the question of transferring the Anti-Aircraft (London) Corps to the control of the War Office.

Mr. Tennant: Although there are certain details in connection with this matter which still require settlement, the defences of London are being transferred to the control of the War Department.

Mr. King: Does that mean that Sir Percy Scott will no longer be in charge of the air defences of London or that he will be transferred too?

Mr. Tennant: No, sir; he will be no longer in charge.

On September 13 it was announced officially that Sir Percy Scott had been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defences of London against attack by enemy aircraft.

On October 26 Mr. Balfour said: "The Admiralty are primarily responsible for protection against aircraft both in London and most parts of the country. There are, however, certain places, for example, fortified ports, the defence of which rests with the Army."

On October 28 Mr. Balfour said: "Sir Percy Scott's duties are primarily with the gun defences of London, but there is full co-operation between the gunnery defences of London and the naval and military flying services."

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked who, if Sir Percy Scott is not responsible for the aeroplanes of London, is responsible for sending up the naval and military aeroplanes.

Mr. Balfour: The military are responsible for sending up the military aeroplanes and the Navy for sending up the naval aeroplanes.

On November 11 Mr. Balfour said: "I do not think the organisation is the most perfect that can be devised, but I do not quite see how you could work it with one authority. At any rate it might not conduce to things going more smoothly."

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 18, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	15-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	18-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per-doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	"	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	11.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.28
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	.. ..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.03	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.18			
	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
ZHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.30			9.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
ZHINKIANG..	arr.	8.47			10.33	2.37		5.40	6.48
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.03
	dep.	10.57		7.30	1.05	4.19			3.13
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.58		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		8.32	3.42	6.04			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	8.41	3.52	6.04	2.48		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.39	9.19	11.30	5.50		4.09		6.48
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.50	9.35	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

To-day, the 22nd inst.

at 2 p.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

AS

Central Tables, Drawing-room Suites, Bookcases, Rolltop Desks, Office Chairs, Double and Single Letter Files, Brass Fenders, Brass Beds, Fancy Vases, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboards and a few lots of E.P. Ware, as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

ALSO

A few lots real old Chinese Curios (no reserve).

Now on View

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

8544

OFFICES

To Let 2 Rooms

in the

International Building

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

'PHONE 2273

PIANO LESSONS

given by teacher from the Reoul Conservatoire.
Apply to
Moutrie & Co.

8535-J-25

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2353.

IN accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we, the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on January 20 and 21, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, for the year 1916.

Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura	1016
E. C. Pearce	1008
C. G. S. Mackie	1008
E. C. Richards	1007
J. Johnstone	1004
Count L. Jezierski	1003
A. S. P. White-Cooper	1002
E. I. Ezra	993
W. L. Merriman	971

Total number of votes 1135 and 11 irregular votes.

W. S. JACKSON,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
Scrutineers.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

OMAR KHAYYAM

XII.

"How sweet is mortal Sovranty!" think some:
Others—"How blest the Paradise to come!"
Ah, take the Cash in hand and waive the Rest;
Oh, the brave Music of a distant Drum.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

"How smooth is Crawford's Scotch Whiskey!" say some:
Others—"Why in H—I don't that Boy come?"
Ah, take your Glass in hand and look your Best,
But please do not Forget that I want Some.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" SCOTCH WHISKEY IS EVERYWHERE

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI BAPTIST COLLEGE

The Annual Commencement of the Shanghai Baptist College and Seminary will occur today.

The class day exercises will be held at 10 a.m.

The Commencement will occur at 3 p.m.

The Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the American Court, and H. E. Wen Shih-tson, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Chekiang, will deliver addresses.

Eleven men will be graduated from the Arts Course of the College and six from the Theological Seminary.

8548

SPECIAL PIANO

Accompanist desires Engagements.
Will also give singing lessons.
Apply to
Moutrie & Co.

8535-J-25

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the share register and transfer books of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8547

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

Notice to Members

A meeting of the above Club has been called for Wednesday, January 26, at 5.30 p.m. in the Session Hall of the United States Court for China, to hear the report of the present committee and to elect a new committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All members are urged to attend.

8532

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Keeping Busy

Since people have learned how much Willard Service means towards good starting and lighting, we haven't much time for loafing.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Hupei-Hunan Section

REQUISITION No. 79

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following freight cars:—

75—30-ton high-sided Cars.
75—30-ton low-sided Cars.

Conditions of Contract, drawings, etc., can be obtained on payment of $5 at the office of the Director General, Han-Yueh-Chuan Railway Administration, Hankow, or on payment of an equivalent fee at the offices of the Railway's Consulting Engineers or Representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and New York.

No tenders will be received after 6 p.m. on March 31st, 1916, when they will be opened in the presence of the Tenderers or their Representatives.

BY ORDER.

Hankow, January 15th, 1916.

8483

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 14th, to Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8449

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MASONIC CLUB

The "AT HOME" will be held on SATURDAY, January 29th, 1916, at 8.45 p.m. at the MASONIC HALL. All members desirous of Subscribing should make application to the Secretary on or before the 24th instant.

8541

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916.
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8490

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916.
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8491

NOTICE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Mass., Institute of Technology. Alumni dinner, Saturday, January 22, Palace Hotel, 8 p.m.

All members intending to be present are requested to notify the undersigned before Saturday noon.

DR. A. M. DUNLAP,
19, Whangpoo Road.
W. A. ADAMS,
39, Nanking Road.

8505

Modern Offices and Godown To Let

Various sized offices, with small godown accommodation attached, in centre of business part of the Settlement. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

8523

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7948

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.
8251 **Telephone 3482**

UNFURNISHED bedroom to let, with bathroom, in Broadway. Sunny room, facing south, $15 month. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

8544-J-23

TO LET, one large furnished room, with bathroom and verandah, $20 per month. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

8527-J-26

TO LET in central location, two large furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah attached. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

8534-J-27

TO LET, a large room, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Also a small room, with bathroom attached. Terms reasonable. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8503-J-30

TO LET, in good Central location, with British-American family, one double and one single well-furnished bedroom; bathrooms attached. First-class board and attendance. Lift, 'phone and every convenience, at very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

8496-J-23

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience, Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE ROOM WANTED in Canton or Foochow Roads neighborhood, facing south preferred. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

8542-J-25

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in practice as Consulting Engineer and is prepared to undertake all classes of Civil Engineering work, including the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for harbour-works, bundings, wharves, godowns and factories, also bridges, steel-constructional work and concrete structures of all descriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G. Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

JUST ARRIVED!
AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.
SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
'Phone 1095

8502

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS EXCHANGE

RECORDS (10") Royal "Go to Sea"—"Chorus, Gentlemen;" Victor "Pride of Nation" March—"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia "Count of Luxembourg" I, II; (12") "Sweet Longings"—Overture "Zampa;" Selection "Rigoletto"—Sextette "Lucia;" "Tyrolean Echoes"—"Idilio." Will exchange for others. Box 165.

WILL EXCHANGE "Ragtime Rastus" and two good 12" records for one Victor Tetrazinni 12" record. Box 166.

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange a number of records. List on application. Send list as well. Box 167.

RECORDS ON LOAN for one week, or longer, in return for others. Damaged records to be replaced. Send list to Box 168.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

8487

HOUSES WANTED

MOKANSHAN. Advertiser wants to purchase a house in Mokanshan. Must be in good condition and cheap. Kindly apply, with price and other particulars, to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

WANTED to hire, in Mokanshan from April to November, a comfortable, cool and airy house. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1388

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer and typist; experienced in general office work. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

8499-J-23

STENOGRAPHER. Expert seeks position, Britisher; outport not objected to. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

8517-J-26

SITUATION WANTED. A well-educated Chinese gentleman, who is at present connected with a large, well-known firm as compradore, desires to find change in another firm in the same capacity. Has had many years of experience. Excellent references and good testimonials. Will not supply cash security. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

SITUATION WANTED, Position as interpreter wanted by a respectable Chinese, who was educated in Great Britain and has had considerable experience. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady seeks position as governess, or as nurse to look after an invalid; can also look after the household. Apply to Mrs. Shibinski, No. 423, Kitaishaja Ulisa. Harbin.

8486

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET for about 5 months, furnished, detached house. Five rooms and spacious attics. Lawn, kitchen garden, garage, etc. Situated in best part of Western district. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

8536-J-25

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, single-cylinder, rated 7½ h.p., cradle frame, good condition, Tls. 300. For particulars apply to J. H. Black, c-o. Standard Oil Co.

8538-J-25

HOUSEBOAT for sale, on account of owner leaving for home, the well-known yacht-houseboat "Undine". Excellent condition, new sails in 1914. Two bunks, with space for camp-beds. Draught 2 ft. Capable of going anywhere up-country. Also dingy and Evinrude motor, capable of towing houseboat in creeks. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

8539-J-25

CAR FOR SALE, Granvaud "La Ponette" Two-seater with dickey, four-cylinder. First-class condition, recently thoroughly overhauled. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

8540-J-25

FOR SALE. Two five-coloured "Kang-Hi" Vases. Beautiful specimens. Apply, China Mercantile Agency, 2nd floor, 69, Rue du Consulat.

8509

ADVERTISER is prepared to give good home to dog (male); terrier preferred. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

8533-J-23

FOR SALE, horse, carriage and harness, in good condition. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

8474-J-23

WANTED to buy, a full-size billiard table. Reply with full particulars and price to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

8478-J-23

WANTED, gent's. bicycle, 26" frame, and all accessories; must be in good condition. Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

8522

WANTED. One 12-bore shot-gun and sporting rifle with ammunition. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

8525-J-23

GENTLEMAN'S full-dress suit, dinner jacket, chest 35 inches, also fob, all new, bargain $50. Seen any time. Chop, 132, North Soochow Road.

8526-J-23